The Weekly Post.

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FROST ANGELS.

They came last night, with mystic grace,
And paused beside each window pane,
And soon with clear, artistic face,
They painted many a fallen fane.
They landscapes made, with rocky mounts
And fairy dells, where moon-beams shone
Upon the clearly flowing founts
Whose waters were like light alone.

They painted forests, dim and old,
With trees whose trunks were crystallized;
They clothed the maples from the cold
With snowy flakes, by warmth despised;
They churches made, with stately spires,
And castles proud, with nobles grand;
They built strange shrines, whose altar fires,
Were yet unlit by priestly hands.

And over all the lovely scene
They wreathed a wreath of shining flowers,
Then turned and left a mystic sheen,
Before the morning's rosy hours,
Then soared away,—we know not where,
Their forms are ever to us lost;
We see their window-pictures fair,
And bless the Angels of the Frost.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

LIFE IN LAPLAND.

[Peterson's Magazine.]

The name Lapp is variously derived by different writers. Most consider it to come from Lappa, a patch, which is not unlikely, for the Laplanders are looked on with supreme contempt by the neighboring Swedes. The name they give themselves is Sami, or samiladz. It is supposed that they are the aboriginal inhabitants of Scandinavia, and have been gradually driven back by the Norwegians and Swedes. There is considerable doubt, however, about their early history.

In crossing the vast plains and hills of Lapland there is little for the eye to rest upon beyond the stunted branch, and occasionally a high rock that protrudes above the snow. The sun is prodigal with its rays, and the long nights are brighter than a dull day in London during winter. The stars shine with a brilliancy unknown in more southern climates, and an aurora-borealis sometimes takes the place of the moon, which covers the sky with a sheet of variegated light inexpressibly beautiful.

The Laplanders may be divided into two classes; the mountaineers, who are migratory, and follow their herds, keeping in the highlands during winter, and moving to the coast in summer; and the people of the plains, who are stationary. These latter are fisherman, are those who live principally by letting out reindeer to travelers and conveying goods from the sea-coast to the interior.

All Laplanders build their huts of wood, in a circular trench dug in the ground. The top rises to an apex about three feet higher than the surrounding plain. In the side of the trench upon close examination there will appear a doorway nearly four feet high, which leads into a vestibule of corresponding grandeur. It is, however, so choked up with an accumulation of snow inside that it is impossible to enter it in a dignified manner. Within is to be found a little door, which opens into a room about twelve feet square. The roof is sloped up to an opening in the middle, which serves to let out the smoke. Four upright posts with crosstrees occupy the centre, where the fire is made and the kettles are hung. A traveller thus describes a night's accommodation in one of these places—one especially intended for the reception of travelers:—"There lay a good deal of snow about the floor of the room, but there was little danger of its thawing, as, notwithstanding a large fire which was speedily made with brushwood collected in the neighborhood the thermometer showed more than fifteen degrees of cold of Reaumur. When the company had sat down round the blaze, the kettles were brough out, and frozen reindeer's meat chopped up and partially thawed. A very substantial meal of meat and broth was soon prepared, and several long pulls at the brandy-bottles took off the chill from the party. They soon became very talkative, and the only thing I had to regret was not being able to enter into conversation with them. I had brought a bottle of port wine from Tornea, and it had hitherto escaped unhurt amid the perils of all kinds that had threatened it. The moment was now arrived when its strengthening powers were to be put to the test, but alas, it cracked just as I had succeeded in thawing it, and my companions and I were obliged to substitute snow-water out of a greasy wooden ladle that had served for bailing out the Wappdin's broth. When the cravings of hunger were appeased, each wedged in his body so as to have a sight of the fire. Pipes and tobacco were supplied, and we became sensible of one inconvenience, which, however grave, had as yet been unnoticed. The fresh fuel collected in the neighborhood caused a most awful smoke. Every part of the place was filled with it, and it was impossible to sit in comfort; as for standing up, it was out of the question, as there was immediate danger of being stifled. Once or twice I was obliged to rush out into the open air, but was soon driven back to the hut by the bitterness of the cold. Nothing, however, could inconvenience the natives, and gradually the labors of the day, aided by their potations, sent them to sleep. The group was curious; and I never saw a heap of human bodies jumbled together in such glorious confusion. As the area of the room, unoccupied by the embers, was far from sufficient for the number who required a place, many lay with others piled on their legs, and with their faces within a very few inches of the fire. The next morning the whole of the ground round the fire was covered with snow, and icicles hung from the roof.

Laplanders are by no means so ignorant as they are supposed to be, although it is generally allowed that their capacity is limited. At Koutokeino there is a school, supported by the government, and conducted by a Lapp, who also fills the offices of parish clerk and interpreter to the parson. Smoking and drinking brandy, however, appear to have more attractions than learning. Before drinking they take the precaution of warming, or at least taking the chill off their corn brandy, and at one sitting they will eat an extraordinary quantity of food. This food is chiefly dried reindeer flesh, and a kind of bread, made of chaff, which is best compared to crumbling mortar in appearance and taste. During a journey the mountaineers carry all their property with them. Their silver coin is alone excepted. Distrust, even of his wife and children, the principal feature in the Laplander's character, prevents his risking his idol's safety in his migrations. It is, therefore, generally buried in some unsuspected spot. Their immoderate love for silver coin is notorious. Seldom does a piece that has fallen into their hands again find its way into circulation. In the selection of a wife the charms of beauty have little power in comparison with the size of the herd or the number of silver coins she brings as a portion.

With respect to the *physique* of the Laplanders, the greatest drawback to their being good-looking is the height of their cheek-bones, and the sharpness of their chins. They are, however, by no means so dark as travelers would have us suppose them to be. The want of cleanliness is usually the cause of the disagreeable appearance they commonly present; but young people will often pay more attention to their persons. "I one day," says the traveler before quoted, "met in the capital a family, consisting of a man, his wife, and their son and daughter. The old couple still indulged in their native filth, and were most disgusting to look at; but the young people had paid more attention to their persons and were, of the complexion of Spaniards. The girl, if she might be so called, for she was twenty-four years of age, though she appeared little more than fifteen, had a remarkably good figure, and her hair plaited in two long tails, that hung far down her back. Her eyes were dark and piercing, for they had recovered from the effects of smoke, and her hands and feet were beautiful and small."

A visit to another Lapland beauty is thus described:—

"I lay once more on the floor of a Lapland fisherman's hut, and cooked some reindeer tongues for supper. The owner was out, and the place was tenanted by a hag that realized all my ideas of a sorceress ready to raise a storm or sell a wind. Her face, dark-brown and wrinkled from the combined action of dirt, smoke and hard-weather, showed her to be of the genuine Sami breed. Her chin was peaky, and with her sharp prominent cheek-bones, formed a well-defined triangle. Her hair was concealed beneath a red cloth cap, which terminated in what resembled a horse's hoof turned upwards, and a belt studded with silver stars confined round her waist a moudda, from which the hair was worn off in front, and which displayed a shining surface, polished by the frequent wiping of her hands. In the corner of the room something moved, but whether dogs or children, or both, the uncertain light from the hearth did not allow me to distinguish, and the smell that pervaded the whole place did not invite a closer inspection of that particular spot. Not speaking anything but her native language, she spared me the witchery of her tongue, but seeing my raw victuals she brought me a small frying-pan and wooden ladle, taking the precaution to lick the latter by way of ridding it of grease. As the savory smell of the thawing meat became perceptible a dozen half-starved dogs, somewhat like those of the Esquimaux, crowded round me, and eyed me and my food alternately. A battle ensued for the remains, and each showed so much voracity, and seemed so unused to eating, that it became doubtful whether they would not devour one another by mistake. In the meantime the deer was supplied with moss, collected and stacked for winter use by the people. When they were refreshed I put a silver coin into the hand of the dame, which brought a horrible grin on her features, and I bade her adieu."

Most of the Laplanders still remain under the influence of their ancient superstition, from the imperfect opportunities their pastors have of giving them religious instruction. They depend principally in their magical mummeries on a kind of drum, called amongst them "kannus" and "gnobdas," a bunch of rings called "arpa," and a hammer that serves as a drumstick. Their sale of winds to mariners is also well-known, and it offered in former times same profit to those who lived along the coast of the Icy Sea. The charm that ensured the fair wind was contained in a rope with three knots. Some attention, however, has at different times been paid to their spiritual improvement by the Swedes, yet in Gustavus Vasa's reign many remained unbaptized from a belief prevalent amongst them that they would die if they underwent that rite when adults. Nor could they be easily brought to believe in the resurrection, which was entirely beyond their comprehension. During the seventeenth century thirteen churches were erected among them, and a school for the instruction of their children was founded at Pitea. Some books containing the Catechism and Gospels were also printed at Stockholm, and twenty years later another school was founded by Gustavus Adolphus the Great Lyksele in Umea, Lapland, but more of these institutions, with many subsequent efforts, have not prevented their retaining much of their ancient idolatry and belief in magic.

A ROW AT A WEDDING.

One evening last week Mr. Joseph H. McClary was united in wedlock to Miss Melvina Hoff, of Washington, N. J. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's father, the officiating clergyman, like all the parties, being colored. While the ceremony was being performed the frisky groom took up a cake, broke it in half and offered it to his bride, who turned up her nose and refused it. After the wedding came the feast, during which the father of the bride accused his wife of not informing him of the wedding before hand, and with a view of jogging her memory assaulted her. She replied with the butcher-knife, but as all her blows landed upon his head he received only a few cuts that were not serious. She inflicted more serious hurts by pounding him in the face. Finally they were separated, and all went merry until the old gentleman, having imbibed some more "fire water," blew out the lights and gave the company fifteen minutes in which to leave. They left on time, and the colored patriarch is still master of the ranche.

SAD SCENE IN AN OPERA HOUSE.

One of the saddest, most shocking and most impressive scenes that ever occurred in this city took place last night at the Opera House. In the midst of the music, in the midst of the play, and while the brilliant gas illuminated the gilding and glitter of the stage, and revealed the happy faces of a pleasure seeking audience, death came silently, surely and instantaneously, and stilled the beating of a young heart, and closed forever lips that, but a moment before, had parted with laughter at the old familiar notes of "The Arkansas Traveler." Alfred Roco died in his seat so quickly and so quietly that it was almost past belief to his companions who sat by his side; and when it was seen by the pallid face, the glazed eye and the pulseless heart, that a corpse was in the very midst of the assembled fashion and festivity, but few realized it, and when his lifeless form was borne out, probably not more than a score of persons knew what had really occurred. He was in fine humor only a few minutes before his death, and seemed one of the last persons to be visited by sudden death. He died at the opening of the scene in "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler," where the happy home of the brave farmer is broken up. The cause of Mr. Roco's death is supposed to be appoplexy, but nothing is yet positively known.—[Houston (Texas) Telegraph.

A TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR DAUGHTER.

On a certain day, on a Pennsylvania railroad, a belle of a thriving Pennsylvania town, the daughter of a wealthy lumber merchant, was traveling in the same car with a shrewd old citizen of her native town and an agreeable gentleman from the West, who tells the story. The latter had been talking to the belle, but as the night drew on and the young lady grew drowsy, he gave up his seat to her, and placed himself beside the somewhat cynical Pennsylvanian. The latter began a conversation by pointing to a high mountain, past which they were whirling, and said: "You see that mountain? Six or eight years ago it was covered with as fine a forest as ever grew, and worth $10,000 and upward. Now, without a tree, covered with stumps, the land is scarcely worth a continental. The net produce of that mountain lies over there in that seat," and he pointed to the recumbent belle: "that is my calculation. It has just absorbed all of that lumber which her father owned to raise and educate the girl, pay for her clothes and jewelry, bring her out in society, and maintain her there. Some of you young men, if you were given your choice between the mountain yonder, as it now stands, and the net produce on that seat, would take the net produce; but as for me, give me the stumps."

A RARE DECEPTION.

A correspondent writes from Newbern, N. C.: "It all happened in this way—and a more ludicrous love affair the ingenious and industrious Cupid had never inaugurated. A few evenings ago one D. repaired to the residence of his 'lady love,' Miss G., and found upon his arrival that he had been supplanted by one M. — 'our sailor boy'—whereupon he avowed his intention to taking strychnine. The expostulations of the young lady were in vain, and the disappointed swain set out for the nearest drug-store. After an absence of about thirty minutes he returned, fell prostrate at the feet of his enchantress, and began frothing at the mouth and uttering heavy groans, as though laboring under exeruciating pain. This, of course, alarmed the whole family, and several physicians were immediately called in, who proceeded to pump the supposed strychnia from him. But, to the utter astonishment of the large crowd the coup d'affaire had drawn to the spot, the poison turned out to be soap pills!"

A STARTLING MOTTO.

A butcher of this city, who is the inventor of a new kind of sausage, containing a vast amount of nutriment in a greatly condensed form, named the same the "Multum in Parvo sausage." A few days since he employed a painter to paint him a sign bearing the above name, to be erected in front of his market. Yesterday the sign was completed and brought to the butcher for his acceptance. Judge of the surprise and indignation of the inventive butcher, when he fully realized that the great flaming vermilion and blue letters on the sign before him read: "Mutton in Porke sausage!" The painter swore that that was what the butcher told him to put on the sign, and said that he "thought it a very appropriate name." When the painter said this, the butcher seized a cleaver, and it took three men to hold him, so desirous was he of splitting open the head of the poor trembling artist.—[Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.

THE MINUET.

One of the features of this winter's season will be the introduction of the minuet into the list of dances. This stately dance is familiar to us all from description, and every one has seen it in such plays of the old time as the "School for Scandal," where the curtain rises upon a party dancing the minuet. The dancing-masters are busy teaching the young people to gracefully acquit themselves in the stately movements of the dance of our grandfathers, and there are doubtless many earnest students of the difficult measures.—[N. Y. Times.

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

WINTER SONG.

FROM THE GERMAN OF BURGER.

The winter came with chilling touch,
The poplar tree is bare,
No field has missed the robber clutch
That took its May-garb fair;
Each blossom, blue, and red and white,
The snow and ice have buried quite.

Yet, lovely flowers, your vanished grace
Will wring no plaint from me;
Fresh blooming in a bonnie face
Your beauty still I see—
The star-gemmed eyes are brightest blue,
Brow white, and lips of scarlet hue.

I care not if in vale and wold
No bird-songs now I hear,
For Mollie trills a hundred fold
More sweet and silver clear.
Her breath is like the air of spring
When hyacinthine odors cling.

When ripe lips yield their fruits most rare,
Ah, then what perfect bliss!
No strawberries or cherries e'er
So sweet as Mollie's kiss.
Oh, May! why should I pine for thee?
The charms of spring are still for me.

W. M. L.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

[Harper's Bazar.]

THE CORSET WAIST.

The corset waist is the novel feature of evening dresses imported from Worth and other Parisian dress-makers. This waist has a low round neck, and is extended over the stomach and hips, fitting there as smoothly as French corsets do; it has a regular old-time corset board in front, and, to complete the similarity, it is laced behind. The fronts have but one dart on each side of the middle seam, but there are also side bodies in the front as well as in the back. The darts and the side forms slope at the taper of the waist and enlarge below on the stomach and hips, like the gores of corsets. The depth below the waist is the same all around, and the edge is defined by simple piping or cords; lace or fringe on the edge is said to detract from its style. The only trimming is the bertha, and the half-long sleeves that are formed of puff and band edged with a frill. Modistes say that this severe style of corsage suits very few figures, as there are not many that can afford to have every outline displayed as this does. Figures of medium size look best in this waist, as those that are too stout or too thin have their defects exaggerated by it.

OTHER CORSAGES.

The princesse corsage, with waist and upper skirt cut in one, is illustrated in foreign fashion plates, but does not seem to find much favor here. The handsomest models used here have the fronts continued to form a square tablier, while the back is shortened as a basque. This is a pretty style for dresses formed of two materials, such as plain silk for the skirt, with velvet for the princesse over dress and flounces. Watered striped silks and Chambery gauzes are also used for these over dresses. The corsage is then low, and is laced behind. Other stylish low corsages have sharply pointed waist, with back and fronts, with basque backs and the regular pointed front alike, is still preferred by many. Quite young ladies use the low round Josephine waist that has a juvenile look, and is prettiest when worn with a wide belt, buckle, and sash ribbons. Folded berthas, puffs, and pleated frills trim all low corsages. For high-necked waists the best style has the square basque back usually finished by four loops, instead of a postilion, as was formerly the fashion. These loops are not pressed flatly, but are rounded out to show a lining of contrasting color.

SLEEVES, SKIRTS, AND SASHES.

The fashionable sleeves of evening dresses have a transparent puff introduced somewhere. If the sleeve is the demi-long antique shape, a sharp armor-like puff, pressed outward in the middle, is made of lace or of crepe lisse, and passed around the elbow; below this is a band of the dress material, with a frill of the lace used for garniture, and this brings the sleeve almost to the wrist. Short sleeves are a single puff of the diaphanous fabric used for trimming, or else they are longer than formerly, and have the band and frill of lace added, which make them reach almost to the elbow. The heavier the material of the dress is, the thinner and more gauzelike are the fabrics used for sleeves.

The three-quarter train is preferred for evening dresses this is longer than the demi-train of carriage costumes, but far shorter than the extravagant trains of two years ago. The novelty for back breadths is shirring them for several inches below the waist, making the skirt almost plain over the tournure; the effect is not good, and the innovation will hardly become popular. Far more graceful are the pleated trains, showing a deep Watteau fold in a quadruple box-pleat from the waist to the floor.

One of the prettiest fashions for arranging sashes is that of beginning them high on each hip, crossing them on the front breadths to form a tablier, and carrying them under the panier pouf, which they support, and thence droop below in square ends. Such sashes are usually made of a width of the silk or gauze of the dress, and are trimmed on their lower edges with pleating fringe, or a vine of flowers. The novelty in sash ribbons is soft brocaded India silk or twilled foulard of a pale shade, with the flowers of self-color. Still handsomer are brocaded velvet sashes with repped silk or satin grounds and raised velvet flowers of black on white, or of other contrasting colors.

FLOWERS AND COIFFURES.

The cluster of flowers used for a corsage bouquet has been worn high on the left shoulder, but the newest French dresses now have it placed low on the left breast, just above the waist, and quite on one side. A second corsage ornament is a spray placed diagonally on the back of the basque, and sometimes another spray is similarly placed lower down on the dress. The garlands, vines, clusters, and sprays worn on the skirt are placed in almost any way fancy dictates, and are fashionable any where, provided they are used without stint.

The coiffure cluster is a single small bunch worn usually high on the left side, and without any trailing sprays. These are far more distinguished than the girlish wreaths and half-wreaths of last winter. A favorite fancy is that of having a tiny bird nestling in leaves, and adding a spirited aigrette of white heron's feathers. Indeed, small as the coiffure ornament is, the modiste contrives to mingle in it flowers, lace, an ostrich tip, a heron aigrette, and the tiny bird, until the little trifle costs $10 or $12 at least. A pretty coiffure is a sort of rosette of leaves of Valenciennes laid over pink silk, holding in their centre a soft-petaled pink rose and a white aigrette. This is worn a la Grande Duchess, poised on the left side of the high coiffure of finger puffs. Pink roses with dark brown velvet leaves and a white ostrich tip closely curled make a handsome coiffure. Another is dark Solferino roses on a black velvet rosette, with the inevitable white aigrette. Violets are much used with white flowers and feathers, and the last year's combination of violets with tea-roses is still popular. Ladies who wear the low Catogan coiffure have it arranged in soft hanging puffs for evening, instead of the braid so commonly worn in the street. A tress of hair is strapped across the low puff, and flowers rest on this trees. The fashion of dotting puffed coiffures with starry white daisies is not new, but is still liked for very young ladies. Side combs of shell are much used, now that bandoline and other dressings for keeping the hair smooth are not liked. Ladies select light or dark shell, according to the color of their hair, and find these combs very useful for catching up stray hairs that droop when the hair is combed up from the nape of the neck, or otherwise out of its natural course. Some ladies hide the combs out of sight under their braids or puffs; others consider them ornamental, and display them.

SILK WITH SATIN.

Very rich silks of demi-lustre are brightened by trimming them with lustrous satin of the same color. This is illustrated in an all-white dress made by Worth. The dull silk is creamy white, and the snowy satin has a brilliant gloss. The low corset waist is of silk, finished around the hips with two small cords of satin. The bertha is fold after fold of satin, finished on the upper edge with a standing pleating of crepe lisse. The sleeves are a prominent puff of the lisse quite sharply pointed in the middle, gathered to a satin band, below which falls a lisse pleating that reaches to the elbow. A cluster of white flowers is low on the left front. The silk skirt has no flounces; the upper drapery is of satin, open in front, falling into deep squares on each side, and caught high up in the middle of the back. The flowers are small white lillies with their dark green leaves.

BALL DRESSES.

Tulle is no longer considered the choice fabric for ball dresses. A pretty tulle dress costs from $125 to $175, and is apt to lose its freshness in a single evening, and in these days of economy few ladies are willing to spend so much for so little. The fancy at present is for grenadines, and Chambery gauzes of pure white in barred and checked patterns, also in the damask, clouded, and brocaded designs worn last year; the polka spot had but a transient popularity. A stylish ball dress just completed is of cross-barred white grenadine on a silk skirt. Five narrow bias gathered flounces of the grenadine trim the silk skirt to the knee. Draperies of the grenadine cross in front to form a tablier, while puffs of the transparent fabric are looped on the trains by soft bows of silk. The low pointed waist has a puffed bertha.

LADIES' SHOES.

The shoes worn by ladies at present are far more sensible than those lately in fashion. The design now is to give symmetrical shape and ease to the foot rather than to cramp it into unnatural smallness. For this purpose the best shoemakers now use French lasts made precisely the shape of the foot outlining the taper of the foot on top, and giving ample width of sole. Shoes made in this way do not cramp the toes, or bind the instep, or force out the tender joints to form bunions, as the narrow shoes of the past few years have done. Another sensible feature of the present style is the low broad heel, which gives the foot a natural, easy, and healthful position, very different from that suffered when the high narrow French heels were in vogue. Experienced shoe-makers also command what is called the English Channel groove in the sole of the shoe that carries the stitch connecting the sole and upper, and prevents the edge from becoming rough and ragged. Buttoned boots of French kid are the handsomest shoes for semi-dress, house, and carriage wear. For the same purposes there are also buttoned boots of fine serge foxed with French and Curacoa kid. Heavy walking shoes with double soles are made of pebble goat, of Curacoa kid, of straight grain, and also the French mat kid. Silk-laced gaiters are said to be coming into favor again, as they give a perfect fit, and are easily adjusted to the foot when it swells with fatigue or overexertion; both serge and morocco are used for these gaiters.

THE FAINTER DURAND.

A Paris correspondent of the Academy writes an entertaining letter concerning Charles Durand and his manner of painting. When sketching for his picture of "Dew," which represented a nude figure of a young girl standing in a meadow, he had a cage built entirely of glass, about 13 feet square, in the park under the trees, in which his model could undress without fear of catching cold, while he could see the human flesh in full light and in its exact relations of color with the leaves of the trees, the verdure of the grass-plots, and the flowers of the borders.

IT is said that when a man takes a better half he generally takes better quarters.

THE SNOW.

The beautiful snow, the beautiful snow!
Over its bosom we merrily go;
Now stars in the heavens are shining bright,
And moonbeams shine in the glittering light;
The Earth in her own virgin garb is drest,
And pearls from Heaven are strewn on her breast.

Away, away, over the snow we fly,
Like a sportive cloud through the deep blue sky;
Away o'er the hills and the shrouded lakes,
Where the snow-clouds dance when the tempest wakes:
No spot on Earth's bosom, no stain like care,
But boundless purity everywhere.

But the snow will weep when the breeze of Spring
The odors of far distant lands shall bring;
'Twill start at the summons and soon appear,
On the bosom it loved, a frozen tear,—
Like the waning light of some holy dream,
That fades when the morning's smile is seen,

And thus like the snow will each beauty fade,
And the lustre that wealth and power have made,—
The young and the old, the sage and the strong,
With time irresistibly borne along,—
And our love and our joy, our hopes and fears,
Must pass like the snow from the Earth—in tears.

—WILLIAM MCDONNELL.

FARM NOTES.

ASHES AS FOOD FOR CATTLE.

The live Stock Journal has a correspondent who found his cattle given to the habit of eating wood, chewing bones, &c. They became thin in flesh, refused to eat hay and presented a sickly appearance. He had no impression that their food lacked the constituents for making bone; and his neighbors used bone-meal without noticing any good results whatever. At last, he put about four bushels of leached ashes in his barn-yard, and threw out to them about a shovelful each day. They all ate with evident relish. After turning them out to pasture, he put one peck of dry ashes per week on the ground in the pasture. They ate it all, and gnawed off the grass where it had been lying. The cattle began to improve, gaining flesh and looking better than they had for several years. He says this morbid appearance was unnoticed years ago, from the fact that the ground was new and ashy from the burning of the woods and land clearings. Since this discovery, he gives one quart of ashes mixed with one quart of salt to twelve head of cattle about once a week.

FATTENING FOWLS.

There is nearly the same relative difference between the price of really fat and well-dressed chickens and those only in fine flesh, that there is between ripe and fairly fattened cattle. Thoroughly fattened chickens are about as hard to find in our western markets as really ripe cattle. Now, the real profit to the feeder, either in cattle, chickens, or other stock, is in what flesh is gained between the time they are just fit to eat and the time they are really fat, if the feeder have but the proper place for keeping the animal or birds.

The difference between stall-feeding cattle and thoroughly-fattened fowls is, that the expense of providing animals with warm shelter is a very considerable item in the fattening of stock, while the proper shelter for fowls may be improvised cheaply anywhere. All that is necessary is a warm place that may be darkened except at feeding time and the regular feeding of the fowl with ground and cooked food. The period of fattening need not extend over three weeks, whatever the plan operated on, and, if the best means are used, fifteen days will suffice.

For fattening under ordinary circumstances, we prefer shutting them in coops but little wider than the fowl is long, with troughs in which feed and water may be kept outside. Keep corn and water, or, better, skimmed milk in which a little brick dust is placed, always before them; and feed once a day as much as they will eat of cooked feed composed of equal parts of meal and potatoes, made thick, seasoned slightly with black pepper and fed warm, keeping the apartment only half lighted. In this way they will usually fatten in two weeks. If kept longer, they must have some sharp gravel given them.

By this means, chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc., may be made really fat, and when we estimate the advance of two and often three cents a pound which such poultry will sell for, over the indifferently fattened, this extra price is a considerable item, for the excess is obtained not only on the additional flesh put on, but also on the weight with which the fattening process was commenced.—[Western Rural.

MANURE FOR WHEAT.

The Delaware State Journal says: "Wherever organic matter abounds in the soil, a freh use of bones and potash will speedily restore it to its original fertility. In sandy soils organic matter in form of peat, muck, or leaf mold should be combined with the bones and potash. The finer the bones are ground, the more speedy their action. If the bones are ground in a raw state, that is without steaming or burning, and ground very fine and mixed with three times their weight of fine muck or peat or leaf mold, and kept moist for three weeks before being used, they will generate all the ammonia necessary to the rapid growth of wheat or other growing crops without the addition of other substances." The ground bone has been used mixed with hot stable manure in England for the last fifty years. Clover and land plaster are the cheapest manure for wheat, under a wise system of rotation of crops.

POLL EVIL.

The best remedy is the knife. Cut to the bottom and make an outlet for the pus, if possible, below the orifice, at the very bottom of the sinus (pipe;) then heal, if you please, from the top downwards. Dress with compound tincture of aloes and myrrh, after the pipe is destroyed, which can be done by any of the strong acid judiciously and cautiously used. Give internally 40 grains of iodide of potassa in a little water for a couple of weeks. Keep surroundings clean, but don't wash the wound.—[W. H., in Western Farmer.

JUGGING A FLEECE.

In the Bulletin Association of Wool Manufacturers, in an article on judging wools the author summarizes as follows:

If you find the fleece of nearly equal fineness from the shoulder to the thigh; of nearly equal length on the shoulder, rib, thigh and back; and of equal density on the shoulder and across the loins—you may conclude that you have a nearly perfect sheep.

VARIETIES.

A CONNECTICUT genius has invented a self-opening coffin, with telegraphic alarm attachment, for the convenience of those who come to life after they are buried.

A FRENCH scientist is of opinion that birds had nothing to do with the formation of guano beds, but that the beds are composed of fossil remains.

THE new Bessemer anti-sea-sickness steamer, whose failure on her trial trip has recently been announced, has just been tried a second time on the Humber, and made over sixteen miles an hour, with a moderate pressure of steam.

ACCORDING to the official report of the Mayor of Providence, R. I., under the operation of the new prohibitory law just put in force in that city, there are more places where liquor is sold than ever before, and rowdyism and disorder are on the increase.

IN a gentleman's house in Hartford, Ct., there is now lying very sick, an old servant woman, 60 years of age, who has worked all her life for $1 a week and her board, and her savings, put into the bank, amount now to between $6,000 and $7,000.

THE son of a college professor in New York, aged 19, recently entered his father's house with two companions, while the family were at church, and carried off plate, bonds and other valuables worth $40,000. The son was arrested, but the father refused to prosecute him.

DURING the year 1874 the life-boats of the National Life-boat Institution saved 543 lives on the British coast, and saved 15 vessels from destruction. The Institution also granted rewards to fishermen and others, for saving 170 lives during the year, making a grand total of 713 lives saved.

A MAN entered a ticket office in San Francisco recently, and asked for a ticket for "Destination." To prove that he was not mistaken, he pointed to a notice which read: "Passengers who intend going farther than Yokohama are requested to purchase through tickets to destination."

KATE, who lives in Brooklyn, and writes to one of the New York papers, expresses her wonder that men generally are not better skilled in the art of looking at a pretty woman in the street cars. She says that all girls are pleased to have their attractions recognized in a certain gentle way—the eyes lingering for an instant only—but that a prolonged stare from a man, no matter how handsome he may be, excites nothing but a feeling of annoyance and disgust.

THE following, from a St. Louis paper, is given as one instance of suffering among the poor this winter. The papers all over the country report similar cases every day: "The girl died from the want of proper care, and from exposure to the cold. She had to go every day to the soup-house for a bucket of soup for her parents. She wore a thin calico dress and a light skirt, but no shoes, stockings or underclothing. In this condition she visited the soup-house on the coldest days of last week, the distance between the institution and her home being one mile."

A ROCKMAND County (N. Y.) girl, who was recently "finished" at a fashionable seminary, has begun a diary. Her mischievous young brother cut out the first entry and it got into print. Here is a portion of it: "Sunday Night—It has just struck 12 and I am still writing. What are these thoughts that surge across my heart? What is this strange longing after the unattainable? Am I what I really seem, or is it, as it were, not so much the infinitesimal as the unspeakable? Let me be calm. I have re-read 'Don Juan' to-day. Ah! alas! will there ever be another Byron? May there not be somewhere, coming toward me from the mist of the mountain top, or the flowers of the valley, some sun-crowned youth, who—"

A NEW Englander, riding in a railroad car, seemed particularly anxious to astonish the other passengers with tough stories of Yankeedom. At last he mentioned that one of his neighbors owned an immense dairy, and made a million pounds of butter and a million pounds of cheese yearly. The story produced some sensation, and the Yankee, perceiving that his veracity was in danger of being questioned, appealed to a friend as follows: "True, isn't it, Mr. P.? I speak of Deacon Brown—you know Deacon Brown?" "Y-e-s-s," replied the friend, "that is, yes I know Deacon Brown; I don't know as I ever heard precisely how many pounds of butter and cheese he makes a year, but I know that he has twelve saw mills that go by buttermilk."

A WISCONSIN schoolboy handed in the following composition recently: "I go to school to learn to read and rite and siphor to slide on the ice and traid off an old nife if I have one, in summer to pick wild flowers and strawberries and to get out of work hot days, some boys has to go to school to get out of their mother's road, but I would rather stay in winter than to go miles and set by a cold stove and freeze my tose. I like to go to school to see the teacher scold the big girls when they cut up, some goes to school to fool but I go to study when we are old we can't go to school and then we will feel sorry that we fooled when we was young and went to school. I don't get no time to fool any way for I have enough to do when it comes to my gography."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1875.

ANOTHER of Grant's bowers has got a back-set. Zack Chandler will cease to represent Michigan in the U. S. Senate on the 4th of March next.

THE Radicals in Congress now propose to put all their Southern measures through under the gag rule. It is the duty of every Democratic Congressman to be at his post and fight them from now until the 4th of March.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON writes another letter as an antidote to his first, in which he does not say anything against military intervention with the affairs of State. The Radical papers gobble this up greedily, but they carefully refrain from publishing his first thoughts.

RODERICK RANDOM BUTLER, the Radical cadet-seller of Tennessee, and the only Radical, we believe, elected from that State to Congress last fall, is again in trouble involving his integrity. Mr. Butler's integrity may be considered rather mythical, judging from his past record in Congress. That he should keep pace with his brethren in money getting, is not to be wondered at.

THE names of the newspaper reporters who received money for their influence in passing the Pacific Mail subsidy, have been printed, but the amount paid them is but a trifle compared with the whole expenditure. Jno. G. Schumaker received $300,000, A. H. Whiting, $100,000, W. H. King, $125,000. Here is over a half million which was certainly divided with members of Congress, yet it seems impossible to get their names.

MR. HAYS Democratic Representative from Allegheny county, has introduced a resolution calling upon the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the department of pasting and folding and give it to the lowest bidder. This means business and is a measure of economy which will commend itself to the House. The work can be done for one-fifth what is now paid. We hope the Committee will report in favor of the measure.

PRESIDENT GRANT is reported as having said that since the presentation of his message to Congress he had received from every part of the country a full justification of his course, which indicates no dissension or distraction among the mass of the people of the North, who have always stood forth as the defenders of the integrity of the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws. This reminds one very forcibly of the complacency of the Western editor who had maligned a citizen. The irate citizen invaded the editorial sanctum with a club and said: "Sir, you are a liar and an infernal villain, and I will pound your head into a jelly." O, certainly," replied the editor, "I will accept your apology with pleasure." This is the cheerful view that Grant takes of the denunciation of his course by a score of State Legislatures and as many public meetings in the chief cities.

IT would not surprise us if the extreme anxiety of Grant and the Radical leaders to defeat Andy Johnson for the Senate in Tennessee, would finally result in securing his election. Mr. R. R. Butler, a Radical M. C. from Tennessee, has sent the following dispatch to a member of the Tennessee Legislature.

"For God's sake, don't send Andy here. Would rather have the devil here than him. This is what we all say, from President Grant down. Don't put yourself down as censuring Sheridan and Grant. Sheridan and Grant are right."

It is said that this has aroused great enthusiasm in Johnson's favor among the Democrats. The Nashville Banner is full of communications from all parts of the State advocating his election, and of the sixteen hundred Democratic voters in Bedford county fourteen hundred have signed petitions in his favor. We have no doubt that Grant and the rest of them would be fearfully enraged to see Andy back in the Senate, for he would be very apt to say some very unpleasant things about them, as well as unearth some very ugly facts. Mr. Butler himself has great cause to fear Andy Johnson.

THE PEOPLE CANNOT BE LONGER DECEIVED.

One of the very latest attempts to deceive the people of the United States may be seen in the effort to create the impression that the Radical party in Congress, President Grant, and Kellogg have not been in perfect harmony. Since, no one seems to have questioned the accord of Grant and Kellogg, for Kellogg, without Grant and the army of the United States, would have been hooted out of Louisiana; but the game is now to convey the idea that Congress merely failed to do certain things in regard to Louisiana, and that poor Grant did the best he knew how, under the circumstances. All bosh. Congress and Grant had been just as completely of the same mind in regard to keeping down Louisiana as ever were any two thieves to secure booty within their sight. There is trouble now, to be sure, about dividing the honor of the thing; and, in order to prepare for the coming events of the day, Sheridan was sent down, to act the cuttle-fish, to stir up the muddy waters, and hide the truth. It is too late. Out of their months they are condemned. The Radical party knew well whom they were leaving in power to control Louisiana, when they left it in the hands of Grant. They understood perfectly his tactics, his-brother-in-law proclivities, and the whole brood of blood suckers he kept in power to maintain Radical supremacy in the South.

One thing the Radical leaders, the Radical presses, and Grant did not forsee. They did not believe it possible that the people of the United States could get truth enough put clearly before them to arouse them to a sense of gross injustice of the unmanly, dastardly, illegal acts by means of which unlawful power has been held for two years in the down-trodden States.

Undoubtedly Sheridan is a fit tool for the dirty work that he has been assigned; but the movement came too late. Undoubtedly he is good at getting up sensational telegrams, no one better in the country; but he began in this job too late. The report of the Committee who honestly did their duty in New Orleans—a committee consisting of two Republicans and one Democrat; all gentlemen of unquestioned veracity, will be accepted by the country in preference to the insane telegrams and cooked up reports of an imbecile Lieutenant General, who has proved himself no more fit for the position he occupies than Grant is to fill the Presidential chair. Hail fellows well met, are Grant, Sheridan, and Kellogg; a triumvirate destined to fill a wonderful niche in future annals.

The leaders of Radicalism, in Congress, must be blind if they cannot see that it is too late to retrieve their party on the Louisiana question. Never in our history has there been a plainer case of downright usurpation. With Lady Macbeth they may cry "Out, out damned spot;" but all the telegrams, and white-washing reports of future Committees, and slang Presidential messages, cannot wipe it out. The people understand this just as well as they do the Beecher case.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Vice President Wilson is at it again. He admits the Democratic party is not dead nor in a very bad condition, but that the Republican party is, and must adopt certain reforms else all the doctors in the land will fail to restore vitality to its frame. The Chicago Tribune gives his opinions the most favorable construction they are susceptible of as follows:

The Vice President, in correcting the false statement of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican to the effect that "he had publicly admitted the death of the Republican party," takes occasion to give the party some very excellent advice, which should have all the more weight in that it comes from a Republican of long standing and high position, who has had great experience and the opportunity to know the truth of what he advises. He points out very clearly the reforms which must be made inside the party to insure its success. These are: 1. A declaration against a third term. 2. The removal of high officials whose mismanagement has become offensive to the people. 3. A conciliatory policy towards the South, and an avoidance of irritating Federal interference in Southern affairs. 4. The defense of the equal rights of the blacks, and an avoidance of seemingly unconstitutional acts and measures of doubtful constitutionality. Had these reforms been instituted long ago, he thinks the record of November last would have been a different one. A declaration, positive and explicit, against a Presidential third term would have silenced, in the opinion of the Vice-President, the senseless clamor against "Cæsarism" and concentration of power, which has had its effect upon many voters. Had corrupt and dishonest officials high in standing, been promptly removed when the first intimations of their corruptions were made public, it would have saved the party the demoralizing effects of the numerous scandals which have grown out of land-grants, subsidies, Credit Mobiliers, and carpet-bag extortions in the South. Had it not made serious mistakes in interfering with the rights of States, and adopted measures of questionable constitutionality, it would have strengthened itself in those States. Such are his opinions.

GRANT'S NEW POLICY.

A Washington correspondent, who professes to speak by the card, gives the outline of the President's future policy with regard to affairs in Louisiana. This correspondent informs us that the President feels satisfied that during the entire two years he has had the sole management of the course of the Government undirected by Congress with respect to the preservation of order in the Southern States, and the protection of the rights of all classes of their inhabitants, he has been governed by but one impulse—the performance of his share of duty, under the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States. In view of his repeated calls upon Congress for legislation to define his action, he has now determined upon a course of his own. To accomplish this he will wait no longer for specific legislation. He has decided that in the event of the seating of Pinchback, elected by the Kellogg Legislature to the Senate of the United States, he will consider such actions as equivalent to a recognition of the legality of the Kellogg government. Should Pinchback not be admitted to a seat, the President will look upon this as an indication that the Senate is not willing to recognize the legality of the Kellogg government, and therefore he will not consider himself any longer held to a support of that government. If Congress should adjourn without some positive action, the President will withdraw the United States troops from Louisiana, retaining only a sufficient number to garrison the forts on the Mississippi below New Orleans, but for no purposes of supporting any government in power. This will leave Mr. Kellogg to take care of himself.

Suppose we take it for granted that this substantially embraces the future policy of the President, what are such journals as the Gazette and Commercial going to do about it? For the last three weeks they have been insisting that nothing short of upholding Kellogg's usurpation, and the turning over of the people of the South to be dealt with by Sheridan according to his own sweet will, would answer. The President's proposed policy, in the event of the Senate refusing to recognize the claims of Pinchback to a seat, is simply to restore the right of self-government to the people of Louisiana.

But very strongly, the President's contingent policy admits of an extreme in the opposite direction. If the Senate caucus shall determine to admit Pinchback to a seat, then the people of Louisiana are to be kept under the power of the military, and deprived of the right of self-government. A Republican Committee of Congress declared that the Legislature of 1872 that elected Pinchback was a fraud, and upon this report he was refused admission to the Senate. A Republican Committee also state that the present Legislature which has pretended to elect Pinchback again is an illegal body, and it is furthermore a fact that the election of Pinchback was a fraud upon this fraudulent Legislature.

Pinchback secretly resigned his commission 1872, which the fact was unknown to the Legislature. The next day after this secret and clandestine resignation was received, Gov. Kellogg and Pinchback went to the bobtailed Legislature of Louisiana and convinced these ready tools of carpet-baggery that the best thing they could do would be to go through the form of electing Mr. Pinchback to the Senate. This was done. Now the law is that when a vacancy occurs in the Senatorship, during the session of a Legislature, that it shall proceed to fill it by an election on the second Tuesday after being officially notified of such a vacancy by the Governor. In the case of Pinchback the law was in no sense complied with, as the resignation was handed in one day and the farce of electing a Senator was gone through with the next, the Governor not even notifying the Legislature that a vacancy existed.

But let us suppose that the Senate refuses to admit Mr. Pinchback and the President relieves Louisiana from military domination, what then? The Kellogg usurpation will be left alone, and will fall in less than twenty-four hours. The withdrawal of the military, and leaving this "gigantic fraud" to its fate, will be one admission on the part of the Administration that military interference in the first place was wrong. But this admission will be the best that Grant can do for himself, and the best and most acceptable thing he can do for the country.

It now looks as though his majesty understands the import of the protests that have come up from every portion of the land and from men of all parties against the doctrine of military government. It will be well for the President if he do not again change his mind, and set out on the road to a military government as he did with the beginning of the year 1875. But Grant has not yet learned to act honestly with the people of the United States. He still shirks and tries to evade the responsibilities that attach to his policy of military interference.

With reference to the unjustifiable interference of the military in the municipal affairs of Warren county, Mississippi, the President says that the use of troops in ejecting the acting Sheriff from his office in Vicksburg was not directed from Washington. General Sheridan has orders which give him the privilege of exercising his own discretion in the use of the troops for the preservation of order and the protection of all the people, and can act without special instructions. Of course, if the commanding General exceeds what the President considers a proper use of the military forces he will be checked.

Grant being a soldier ought to know better than to make such a statement. Being himself at the head of the military, he is responsible for every act of his inferiors, unless they act in disobedience of orders, and even then, unless he promptly repudiates their acts. Grant has not repudiated the act of Sheridan in declaring who should and who should not hold the Sheriff's office at Vicksburg, and hence he is directly responsible for the act. It is a most extraordinary state of case when the military commander of the Department of Missouri is clothed with the power of deciding the claims of rival aspirants to petty local offices of a civil nature. If he is to be clothed with this power, then all civil elections are abolished at once, and the sooner Congress strips both the President and his Lieutenant-General of these powers, be they either real or assumed, the better for the interests of the country.

HOW WE STAND.

Personal organs of the Administration have disappeared from New York, and are scarce in other cities, but we presume the Chicago Tribune, under its present Editor, Mr. Medill, will be accorded the first place in devotion and ability. Its estimate of the condition of the National Treasury at this time, can scarcely be contradicted by the lesser lights, of the Radical stripe, and confirms the statements made by Democratic journals during the past year. It says:

1. That on the 1st of January, 1875, the Treasury was short over $4,000,000 of the means with which to pay interest on its bonds, and had to borrow that sum.

2. That the Treasury has been so long unable to make its payments to the sinking fund that it now owes that fund over $32,000,000.

3. That the condition of the Treasury is such that, notwithstanding we are in profound peace, the Government, to meet its current liabilities, proposes an extraordinary increase of taxation to meet the current expenses.

RADICAL LOSSES.

Those of the Radical leaders who still fancy they have any hold upon the confidence of the people, will no doubt find a great deal of comfort in the following table of figures, showing the Radical losses and Democratic gains in thirty-six States since 1872. These figures speak for themselves and show what a remarkable change in the political sentiment of the people has taken place during the past two years. This table shows the majoirities in the different States in 1872 and 1874, with the gains and losses of the two parties as follows:

STATES.	1872. Republican majorities.	1872. Opposition maj.	1874. Republican maj.	1874. Opposition majorities.
Alabama...	10,828	—	—	13,190
Arkansas...	3,146	—	—	18,151
*California.	12,234	—	—	41,110
†Connecticut	4,356	—	—	11,755
Delaware...	423	—	—	1,229
Florida....	2,337	—	1,054	—
Georgia	—	9,563	—	60,186
Illinois.....	53,420	—	—	30,506
Indiana....	21,090	—	—	33,485
Iowa.....	57,878	—	28,202	—
Kansas....	33,482	—	13,293	—
Kentucky..	—	9,022	—	60,844
Louisiana...	—	—	—	—
Maine.....	32,335	—	11,397	—
Maryland...	—	904	—	14,126
Massach'tts	74,212	—	—	7,032
†Michigan..	59,175	—	2,032	—
Minnesota..	20,498	—	9,885	—
*Mississippi	34,729	—	21,403	—
Missouri....	—	29,808	—	37,452
†Nebraska..	10,540	—	7,159	—
Nevada....	2,177	—	—	2,584
†N Hamp'r	5,443	—	—	3,565
New Jersey	14,180	—	—	13,233
†New York	53,180	—	—	62,085
N. Carolina.	24,830	—	—	14,036
†Ohio.....	34,268	—	—	25,017
Oregon.....	3,502	—	—	7,082
†Penn'a.....	136,098	—	—	9,328
R. Island..	8,336	—	3,495	—
S. Carolina.	49,200	—	11,589	—
Tennessee..	—	10,736	—	47,218
*Texas.....	—	16,514	—	47,631
Vermont....	29,947	—	20,324	—
Virginia....	1,993	—	—	27,239
W. Virginia	2,143	—	—	25,082
Wisconsin...	17,681	—	—	357
Totals.....	813,961	76,547	128,833	613,523
	76,547			128,833
Majorities..	737,414			484,690
				737,414
Opposition net gain since 1872....				1,222,104

*Elections held in 1873.

†Opposition vote in 1874 includes Temperance vote.

SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

On Friday Senator Sherman, of Ohio, delivered himself of his speech on the Louisiana question. It was unquestionably the weakest defense of the outrage yet made. Mr. Sherman in its defense having all the facts against him. After stating that there were one hundred and two members of the Legislature present, he characterized the election of Mr. Wiltz, as Speaker an act of usurpation. Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, brought the Ohio Senator to time by reminding him that the question before the Senate was not whether the conduct of Wiltz was regular or irregular, but that it was not within the province of the President of the United States to interfere in the organization of State Legislatures.

This rather disconcerted Mr. Sherman, but he went on to say that this act of usurpation on the part of Wiltz as a crime was more dangerous in its consequences than the murder of a hundred or a thousand men. It was the first time in the history of the country where the minority had usurped the rights of the majority in this manner. The signal gun of all this trouble was the usurpation of Wiltz. But for his conduct, there never would have been any interference by the Federal power in the Louisiana Legislaturre. Again he was recalled to the question by Senator Schurz, who said that if Mr. Sherman was willing to take the report of the House Sub-Committee which visited New Orleans as true, then he must admit that the grossest frauds were committed by the Returning Board, and therefore that was the cause of the trouble.

Here the Ohio Senator broke down on this branch of his case, and promising to explain the action of the Returning Board, which he neglected to do, he said that if the Legislature as organized had not been turned into the streets by the military, it would have been overthrown by revolutionary violence, and bloodshed would have been the result. It is difficult to account for this strange freak of humanity on the part of Mr. Sherman, so very foreign to his nature when speaking with reference to the native population of the South.

The Administration's line of defense was most clearly developed by Mr. Sherman when he said that when all the facts of the case became known, it was ascertained that General Grant knew no more about what took place in New Orleans on the 4th instant than the Senators themselves. General Sheridan was there at the scene of all these disturbances, and in the excitement of the moment sent the telegram so much complained of. This was all a gallant soldier did to bring down all this denunciation upon himself. He sent to the clerk's desk, and had read the official reports of General Sheridan, and argued that they were true

Nothing could possibly be weaker than this, first a denial and then an endorsement of the very acts complained of. Sherman in Grant's behalf pleads ignorance of Sheridan's and Emory's acts, under Kellogg's directions; and in Sheridan's behalf pleads haste and excitement, and yet with the next breath he endorses the whole thing. Why apologize for these acts if they are wrong? If wrong why defend them by offering apologies?

If the dispersal of the Legislature was done without the knowledge of Grant—and the plea being set up in this behalf by himself in his message, presumably to convey the impression that he would not have himself ordered such a thing—it was an easy matter for him to have ordered the restoration of the Legislature to its status on the 4th of January, when the military dispersed it. But this position of Senator Sherman and President Grant is a mere subterfuge. The dispersal of the Legislature was pre-arranged if it became necessary to disperse it to prevent the impeachment of Kellogg.

A few more speeches like that of Sherman will convince even the most extreme Radical that the action of Sheridan and Grant was unjustifiable. The more the outrage is defended, either in or out of Congress, the more conspicuous in inexcusable it becomes.

MINOR NOTES.

THE Republican journals of Connecticut profess entire satisfaction with the work of their State Convention, but it is noticeable that they do not make any very sanguine predictions of electing their ticket.

JANUARY seems to be a bad month for newspapers, for, according to the American Journalist, no less than 200 daily and weekly journals in this country have suspended publication within the past four weeks.

THE surviving relatives of the Republican party in Connecticut had a meeting in New Haven the present week, on which occasion they made arrangements for giving the corpse an elegant funeral about the time the frost gets out of the ground.—N. Y. Sun.

A CONNECTICUT publishing firm has entered suit against several members of Congress for work and materials furnished in publishing their lives. The defendants claim that no charge was to have been made for publishing the biographical sketches in question.

THE N. Y. Tribune wants to know: "What has become of the public meetings which were to be called to approve of the course of Gen. Sheridan and President Grant in the Louisiana business? The enthusiasm on the subject does not seem to be entirely unrestrainable."

THE Venango Spectator suggests that all the pamphlets and editorials written to prove Mr. Wallace's ineligibility as United States Senator be gathered together and deposited among the archives of the Pennsylvania historical society. It would let the fellows know, who run the machine in 1975, what talented fellows we were in 1875.

GRANT don't appear to be as popular with the members of the New York Union League Club as formerly. The consideration of the Louisiana question by the Club developed a formidable opposition to the resolutions approving the policy of the Administration. A motion to adopt these resolutions was laid on the table by a vote of 150 to 50.

THE depression in the English steel manufactures is general. Labor is seriously affected. The total force has been reduced at least one-fifth, and wages are lowered from 10 to 25 per cent. The adoption at Sheffield of the new plan of rolling the Bessemer steel directly into rails has compelled the discharge of the hammermen, a majority of whom propose to emigrate.

THE President rarely misses an opportunity for rapping the South over the knuckles. Now a Committee of Southern Congressmen, presenting the claims of the levee improvement in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi, have brought upon their section an ill-tempered reprimand. Who but Gen. Grant would think of punishing a people for political disorders, by refusing to assist them in guarding against the destruction of their lives and property by flood?—N. Y. Tribune.

A BILL has been introduced in the New York Assembly, drafted by Charles O'Conor, and approved by Governor Tilden, which is aimed at carrying out suggestion made in the Governor's measage, that a revision be made in the laws providing civil remedies for frauds and malversation by public officers. It extends to such cases the remedy of attachment, as in case of foreign corporations or non-residents, absconding or concealed defendants, and is intended to apply to past as well as future cases.

ACTION on the Civil Rights bill, according to a Washington special, has been delayed until the report of this committee could be submitted; and whether the measure will be again pressed in the House of Representatives depends largely, if not altogether, on what the decision of this caucus is. It is the opinion of some of the party leaders that the passage of the bill cannot work any further injury to the party; that it entered largely into the campaign last autumn, and lost the party as many votes as though it had already become a law.

THE report comes from Washington that Grant is again drinking very hard. He certainly must have been drunk when he authorized Sheridan's conduct in New Orleans. However, as it is impossible to conceive how a habitual drinker could become sufficiently drunk to be guilty of such a miserable outrage, the possibility is that the outrage was committed at a moment when, for the first time in a quarter of a century, he accidentally became sober.—Courier-Journal.

THE anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, which occurred April 19th, 1775, is approaching. This centenary, one of the most important of the revolutionary scenes will be appropriately celebrated at Lexington, where there will be salutes, a procession, an oration, a dinner and other festivities. The President, Vice President Cabinet, with other prominent people, are expected to be present. The 19th of April has been selected as the opening day of the Centennial Exposition, in commemoration of the Battle of Lexington, which opened the Revolutionary War.

BOTH branches of the Georgia Legislature on Thursday, adopted resolutions denouncing the Louisiana outrage. They declare the use of the military in that case a dangerous usurpation of power and the President's approval of it a serious precedent, and that the result of such a policy will, if tolerated, place the liberties of the people at the feet of the President, clothed with the power of a military dictator. The sympathies of the Legislature are tendered to the oppressed and patient people of Louisiana. The following is one of the resolutions:

Resolved, That we condemn all lawlessness and violence; that we will faithfully support the Constitution of the United States and the laws enacted in conformity thereto; and that we advise all citizens of this and sister States to render strict obedience to the laws, and to resort to legal means for the redress of grievances, relying upon the popular sentiment of the people fairly expressed for a return in the administration of the Government to the principles of the Constitution.

A NEW HAVEN correspondent thus sums up the doings of the Connecticut Republican State Convention.

"The delegates seemed very well satisfied with their work. They had nominated a ticket and not been bothered with letters of declination. They had adopted resolutions which committed the party thoroughly to the President's support. There was no chance whatever for the election of the ticket; that they know and admitted without a question. But there was the ticket and there was the platform; they fitted each other, and could not but satisfy the President. What more? Only to go home, and let the ticket be defeated by the largest majority than any party has ever gone down under in the State."

GENERAL FREMONT is thus described by a Washington letter writer:

"He is now old and bent. His face is deeply chiselled by the furrowing hand of Time. His eyes are slightly bleared; his cheek-bones stand out as prominent as those of a Sioux chief. Iron-gray whiskers, closely trimmed down from the base of his jaw-bone, grow down upon his thin neck. His dark hair is yet a dark-iron gray, and is worn quite long. It is combed well forward, and hangs down in front of his ears. A well-worn beaver, set well back upon his head; a bright scarlet comforter; a gray tweed light overcoat, and a dark suit of under-clothing make up the general articles of his attire. He looks little like the hero of the Rocky Mountains, whose pictures during the Presidential campaign of 1856 always represented him with long curls, in the garb of a western frontiersman, charging apace upon a fiery charger, breathing the smoke and fire of bloody war. It is said that Fremont is trying to get some allowance from the government for his past services in the West."

SOON after the election of Mr. Francis Kernan to the U. S. Senate by the New York Assembly he was conducted to the hall of the House by Gov. Tilden and Lieut-Gov. Dorsheimer, after being introduced by the latter he spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I am gratified that I have an opportunity to express my thanks to you here and now for the very great honor which has been conferred upon me by the Legislature of the State of New York. My sincere thanks are tendered to those who have honored me with their sufferages for the office of Senator. Of their good opinion and support I am proud; for their partial kindness I am very grateful. Permit me also to express my thanks to those who differ from the politically, who very properly would have desired to have elected another to this office, for the courtesy which I have experienced from them throughout this canvas. Gentlemen, I believe I appreciate the duties and responsibilities imposed upon him who shall represent in part this great State in the Federal council. I am very solicitous, as I may well be, lest I shall fail to discharge those duties worthily toward those who have trusted me; but I can say truthfully that I shall endeavor to represent fairly and truly, in every act of mine in that office, the entire people of the State of New York. [Cheers.] I shall endeavor—I shall exert ever faculty which I possess in discharging the duties of that office, so that each act shall tend to the peace, to the prosperity of the entire people of New York, and to the entire people of every State in our entire Union.

Gentlemen, tendering you again my thanks, and wishing most sincerely to each one of you individually prosperity and usefulness and happiness. I bid you adieu. [Cheers.]

RECEPTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR WALLACE.

Hon. William A. Wallace, United States Senator-elect arrived at his home at Clearfield on Friday evening last, and was received by an immense delegation of his friends and townsmen. In response to their congratulations he spoke as follows:

MY FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS: I thank you for the cordial reception you give me. To you, in all my political life, I have always looked for support and sympathy, and it is my pride to know that I have never looked in vain. In the fierce struggle through which I have just passed, the knowledge of your sympathy upheld me, and when I was tempted to reply with indignation to the obloquy that has been heaped upon me, I felt your support restraining and upholding me. Conscious of your esteem and mindful that the harmony of a great organization was indefinitely above the personal aims of one of its members I have tried so to bear myself through the contest, that come what would to me, the unity of our party and the success of its principles should be jeopardized by no act of mine.

In the performance of the duties of the high place to which I have been chosen I shall try to represent fitly the best interests of all the people of my native State. It shall be my constant effort to uphold her dignity, increase her influence and, through the application of sound theories of political economy to legislation, to revive her prostrated industries and advance her material interests. Her great voice should ever be heard in support of the majesty of the law, of the supremacy of the civil over the military power and of the independence of local government from the control of Federal authority. I have been chosen as the representative of the Liberal Democratic element of the Commonwealth, and as such I shall recognize my duty to aid in moulding the policy of the government in accordance with the doctrines of a progressive and liberal Democracy. The real interests of the people are best subserved by a practical and living theory, applied in the light of the teachings of the Constitution to the necessity of our everyday life, and he who gropes in the mist of past decades for dogmas with which to rule the present forgets or ignores the stern logic of events. The past is buried; the future is our own, if we will grasp and direct it. The cardinal theories of the constitution and doctrines of civil liberty are not alone of the past, but of this hour, to be used, applied and enforced on all occasions and in all sections of the Republic as part of the birthright of every citizen of the Union. Strict adherance to these teachings and integrity and rigid economy in the administration of this government are vital prerequisites to the financial prosperity of the people, and to the restoration of a government of law in every locality. It shall be my effort to so perform my duties as to aid in prodacing these results, which are to my mind the essence of good government. Again thanking you for the warmth of your greeting, and inviting your tolerance for my shortcoming in the future, I bid you good night.

SEVERE, BUT JUST.

A PEN PICTURE OF ZACK CHANDLER

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

The defeat of Mr. Chandler is a proper subject for congratulation on the part of the people of the whole country as much as of his own State. The period of that gentleman's usefulness, and we think he did have his uses, ended some time ago. He had survived the boisterous times that seemed to demand that bluster should be answered with bluster. The emergency which called him into public life had passed and he lagged superfluous. For him in a serious and dignified legislative body there was neither occasion nor place. Neither by nature, education, associations, training nor habits of thought was he fitted for the functions of a legislator in a period of peace and reconstruction, which called for the most careful deliberation and wise and statesmanlike treatment of the most delicate questions. Rough in his manner, harsh and brutal in his utterances, and unforgiving in his nature, he was not the man to have to do with legislation which needed to be conciliatory and kind, rather than revengeful and vindictive. Naturally a swaggerer and bully, in a time of peace his vocation was gone, his mission ended. With no training as a statesman when he entered public life, he had failed to improve the opportunities which long association with public affairs afforded him, and at the close of his eighteen years' service was no better equipped for his work than when he entered upon it. He touched nothing to dignity or adorn it; he gave neither information nor enlightenment to the Senate or people upon any subject; in politics he was simply an intriguer, in legislation and statecraft a blunderer and mischief maker. He dispened patronage, he supported the Administration, and he brawled for war. This and no more. It was time he stepped down and out. The air begins to be a little purer already.

ANOTHER GROSS VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The N. Y. Evening Post which the President had stricken from the list of public advertising mediums, because it condemned his conduct in Louisiana, thus concludes an article on his more recent exploit at Vicksburg:

"We shall probably be asked to wait for official information' before forming an opinion on this latest and most monstrous perversion of the foundation principles of democratic-republican government. There are some points of the case as to which we are curious to be officially informed—such as the origin of the orders issued by General Emory to Major Head; but there need be no delay in saying that this federal military interference, whether directed by Governor Ames of Chancellor Hill, or by President Grant, or by General Sheridan or General Emory on his his own responsibility, was gross violation of the Constitution and an outrageous invasion of civil rights. We are fully sustained in this view by the President, who says in his recent message that such interference can be 'permitted' or 'justified' in 'no case not involving rebellion or insurrection.' There was no rebellion or insurrection in Mississippi—not even a color of one as in Louisiana. In the face of the popular protest against the New Orleans affair, the imitation of it in Vicksburg is something more than an outrage. It is an insult.

We do not suppose that the President ordered this latest military interference, but we are by no means sure that he is not responsible for it. If he had heartily and unqualifiedly condemned what was done in New Orleans nothing like it would have been done in Vicksburg. He failed fully to disclaim the military policy in the South, and already further results of that policy appear. It is impossible to anticipate what may be their frequency and effect unless the policy is abandoned. Will the President abandon it now?"

PLAIN WORDS ABOUT THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

[From the New York Times, 20th]

The position in which the Republican party is put by the report of the Congressional committee is a grave one. The simple fact, which cannot be evaded, is that the military of the United States have been used, under general instructions, to sustain Governor Kellogg, in giving the organization of the lower house in the Louisiana legislature to a majority fraudently obtained. The fraud never could have been consummated if the Marshal and Collector of the United States had however, the courage, the honesty, and the common sense to oppose it. These facts remain after all is conceded that it claimed in regard to the *prima facie* validity of the returns made by the board, and it is by such obvious and generous facts that the responsibility of the party will be measured, no matter what technical defenses may be interposed. He is no friend of the Republican party, and no true adherent of the principles which that party has embodied in the Constitution, who does not do everything in his power to right the wrongs that have been committed in Louisiana in the name of the Republican party, and to prevent their recurrence.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Opinion of Judge Perkins.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 22.—This forenoon Judge Perkins of the Supreme Court Bench filed a lengthy opinion in over forty liquor cases, appealed to his Court from the Board of County Commissioners, and the result is that the County Auditor has decided to issue each of the applicants a license for the retailing of liquors. In this opinion, Judge Perkins rules first, that it is not necessary that the petition should contain signatures or those who actually vote at the election, but rather a majority of actual voters in the ward.

Second—There was no evidence before him that the applicants treated the signers to their petition as an inducement or bribery for such signer, though it was shown that the signers had been treated after such signatures had been made.

Third—The statute provides no particular form but gives in substance what it shall be; the form objected and on which applications were refused by the Commissioners was prepared under the supervision of the county Auditor and a previous board granted licenses thereon.

Fourth—On the appeal of Abbott et al against a license being granted Dean Updegraff, No. 1 Fayette street, the applicants failed to state that they were aggrieved by such decision of the Commissioners; further, that the affidavit did not disclose such an interest as the law contemplated nor did it show that any injury had been done the appellants in cases of public nuisances. It appears, that, however much he may be aggrieved by it, still if he suffers no injury in person or property, other than that which affects the public generally, he can have no suit in court. It strikes me the same rule would apply in this case, and hence that the affidavit discloses no legal interest in appellants authorizing them to appeal.

POLITICAL.

Balloting for United States Senators.

LANSING, January 21.—Isaac P. Christiancy was to-day elected United States Senator by one majority. The vote is as follows: Christiancy, sixty-seven; Chandler, sixty-three; Bagley, three.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, January 22.—Judge Dundy withdrew from the Senatorial contest at one o'clock this morning, and the opposition to General Thayer then agreed upon the Hon. A. S. Paddock, Republican, formerly acting Governor of Nebraska, when a territory. In joint convention this morning the first ballot stood: General Thayer, 11; A. S. Paddock, 37; Martin, 1; Patrick (Democrat), 1. The excitement is intense and the surprise general, as it was supposed that Thayer had secured a majority and would be elected to-day.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 24.—It is rumored in Brooklyn that a juror in the Tilton-Beecher case was drinking with one of the counsel on Friday night.

THE ASCENSION.

[From the Spanish of Luis Ponce de Leon.]
BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Good Shepherd, wilt thou leave,
In this low vale the flock that was thy care
Alone to pine and grieve,
While through the purer air
Thou risest up to fields forever fair?

They who, supremely blest,
Until the dawn of this unhappy day
Leaned on thy loving breast,
To whom on earth shall they
Hearken or look when thou art far away?

What comeliness or grace
Can they whose eyes beheld thy beauty see
In other form or face?
What music will not be
Harsh to the ears that hearkened once to thee?

Who now upon the deep
Shall look, and curb its fury? Who shall lay
The stormy winds asleep?
What lone-star's friendly ray,
When thine is hid, shall guide the vessel's way?

Why change our happy state,
O envious cloud, to helplessness and fear?
How proud of their rich freight
Thy shining folds appear!
How blind and wretched thou dost leave us here!

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post says:

The report of the Librarian of Congress has been printed, from which it appears, that this great library has been increased since December, 1873, by 15,405 volumes, and that the total number now exceeds 274,000, besides 53,000 pamphlets. It is a most lamentable fact that for some 50,000 of these there is no adequate shelf-room, nor any accommodation whatever for the large and most valuable collection of newspapers and maps, to say nothing of the various works of art. Repeated efforts have been made to secure a separate building, of liberal capacity, for this great government library, with as yet but poor success. Congress fully concedes the imperative necessity that exists, and on that point there is little or no dispute; nor would it hesitate about the necessary appropriations; but it is not yet ready to yield the point of the removal of the collection from the Capitol. It forms one of the chief attractions of that building, besides being a most decided convenience to the members of Congress, who not only draw liberally on its resources, but avail themselves of the large intelligence and prompt attention of the head of the institution in all matters that pertain to the civil and political history of the country. The question of removal then, it may be assumed, settles into one of pure selfishness; or, if you choose, Congress does not want to deprive itself of the most available use of this great convenience, by sanctioning the construction of a building at some point more or less remote from the Capitol. This was plainly seen when the matter came up in the Senate at the close of the last session, under a proposition to appropriate $200,000 for the beginning of a new building. No question arose as to the advisability of the project, nor the amount required, but an effectual and apparently satisfactory quietus was found in an amendment which was offered, requesting the committee to prepare and submit plans for the extension of the east and west front of the Capitol to an extent that would afford suitable accommodations for the Library of Congress. Various projects have been talked of in this connection; some looking towards an extension of the east front two or three hundred feet, others to an extension of the west front in connection with the improvements now going on under the recent resolutions for the improvement of the grounds and terraces about the Capitol, under the direction of Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, and for which $200,000 were appropriated at the last session. I should not be greatly surprised to see plans ultimately adopted for the extension of both the east and west fronts, the reconstructed parts to be of a material to correspond with the present north and south wings. This would remove the last semblance to the old Capitol, at least as far as the exterior is concerned. The best provision that can be made for the library even if both these plans were adopted, would only be temporary, because a growth corresponding to that of the past ten years, to say nothing of the large and rapid increase of material in the copyright department, would in a very short time absorb any and all space that could be afforded by the most feasible enlargement of the Capitol.

STRANGE SCENE IN A COURT-ROOM.

An occurrence perhaps without a parallel was witnessed recently at the close of the Assizes at Chester, England, of which the Manchester Guardian gives the following account: Mary Lancaster, thirty-three, was indicted for the manslaughter of her husband, John Lancaster, at Birkenhead. He had long lead the prisoner a wretched life, and on the 13th September he came home drunk, and kicked over the meat which she was preparing for his dinner. He then thrashed her, and in a passion the prisoner threw at him a sharpening steel, and caused his death. The prisoner was a hard-working woman, and in spite of her husband's brutal treatment of her had done her best to make his home comfortable. The jury found the prisoner guilty. Mr. Justice Brett, addressing the prisoner, then said: I believe that if I thought it right to act according to your own feelings I should say nothing about this unhappy husband of yours. As far as I can see, you were a respectable, hardworking, well behaved wife, and I feel bound to say a greater brute than your husband was I have seldom heard of. There are circumstances in the depositions even worse than those which have been brought forward. They show that, even on the very last day you were together you were doing all you could to make his home comfortable and to make him happy. With a brutality which made me shudder when I read it, he cast away that which you had prepared for him. He has been beating and ill-treating you for months, probably for years, and it is nothing but the tenderness and forgiveness of the woman and wife which prevented you from having him punished for crimes he committed against you time after time. It is only when he has driven you to desperation by ill-treating you the whole day, and I dare say was on the point of ill-treating you again that you, in a moment of passion, took up a formidable weapon and threw it at him, I believe, without the intention of striking him. It did strike him, and you immediately ran for assistance, and did all you could to save him. All the real right in this case was on your side—all the real wrong on your husband's; and God forbid that I should punish you. I will be no party to it. I will not even make this judgment complete. I will not allow it to be said by anybody that you are a convicted felon—(hear, hear)—for a conviction is not complete until a sentence is passed, and I mean to pass no sentence at all. (Loud cheering, which for some time the officials of the court vainly endeavored to suppress.) I shall merely ask you to enter into your own recognizances to come up for judgment if called upon, and nobody in the world will ever call upon you—God forbid they ever should. (Renewed cheering, during which the prisoner left the dock.)

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, managers of Booth's theatre, advertised yesterday for 200 men to take the very humble part of "supes" in the retinue of the King in the play of Richard III. they are about to produce with great magnificence. When the treasurer of the theatre went down, in the bitter cold of early morning, (seven oclock), to the box-office, he found over 2,000 mostly well-dressed and genteel-appearing young men jostling and crowding each other against the heavy iron-barred doors. The numbers constantly augmenting, special policemen were detailed to preserve order; and, amid the crowding, the necessary 200 were soon secured. Then came letters by the bushel to the managers from the rejected applicants, begging for any position, however humble, that would keep the wolf from the door, and many of them stating that the sum of 25 cents a night would be preferable to starvation. These rejected men were by no means to be classed among the "great unwashed" of New York. On the contrary, they appeared like young men of intelligence, and were all of them from a station in life far above the vagrant. They were decently clad, respectable in appearance, and well-bred—clerks, book-keepers and the like—and they seemed, one and all, to have honest poverty stamped on them. It seems a hard fate for a well-educated, refined young man to be obliged to beg for a paltry position, at 25 cents a night, of stage supe, or else be driven to starvation. But our city is more than full of such cases.—[Chicago Tribune Letter.

HOW A RAT RAN A TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION.

The Cassapolis Vigilant says:

Last Saturday as Professor Bailey was performing some chemical experiments before the teachers' association a large and lively rat which he had been using in his experiment, managed to escape, and with extraordinary discretion and sagacity made a straight dive for the ladies' side of the room. The next two minutes were lively beyond the description of man. Twenty females yelled. The same twenty gathered their garments into as small a compass as possible and lightly perched on top of the desks. Every move of the rat was faithfully accompanied by a corresponding change of base on the part of the ladies. The yelling continued with unabated fervor. Then the rat waltzed over to see the gents. They were glad to see him and drew the bottoms of their pants tight around their boot tops, and also took positions on the desks. The rat acted as chairman, secretary and executive committee of the meeting for a short time, and introduced some new and startling measures while seeking for a hole to get out. At last a terror-stricken youth tried to jump from one desk to another, and fell off, and by some mishap fell on the rat, closing its career. Then the ladies climbed down and said they "weren't a bit scared, only—" and the gents looked young and foolish, and the business of the meeting proceeded.

AMERICAN WOMEN ABROAD.

A dismal scandal has recently shocked the American colony in Paris, it being the arrest of a wealthy American lady of respectable standing at the Bon Marche for stealing. The case appears to have been one of bona fide robbery, and not as on a former occasion and in another establishment, an unfounded and slanderous charge; for the erring dame, on being searched, was found to have filled her pockets with articles for which she was unable to account. As the smallest trifle purchased at the Bon Marche has to be paid for at one of the desks, where the purchase is doubly entered, first by the salesman, who files a bill of it, and secondly by the cashier, who receives the payment, makes out the change, and enters a full, detailed record of the transaction in his book, a mistake in regard to the ownership of the articles is hardly possible. The unfortunate woman was in prison for over a week before her release on bail could be effected. And really our countrywomen abroad have been "going it" to use a slang phrase, at a most uncomfortable rate. Two of them—both ladies of social position, and one bearing a name of no mean distinction—recently decamped from Paris, leaving behind them unpaid hotel bills to the amount of 10,000 francs each, besides other outstanding accounts with milliners, dressmakers, &c.—[Philadelphia Press.

SOUTHERN SOCIETY GIRLS.

[Chicago Tribune Washington Letter].

This life of gayety does not seem to embarrass Southern women in the least. They are from their tenderest years, educated in social calisthenics up to this point of endurance. Southern children are oftener in the parlor than inmates of the nursery, and pass the hours which should be cradle-rocked, among the evening guests, talking, eating, and flirting with amusing grace and maturity. Their complexions suffer, as does their health in the after years, and the rush to cosmetics, to cover up deficiencies in coloring, is as natural and necessary as their use of quinine or health-sustaining medicines. But they have the easy, elegant, unconsciously-graceful manners of well-bred women of the world, when no exigency surprises, and who look upon the world as hung with roses for their especial plucking. You never see a Southern society-girl act akwardly, or look miserably out of place, as did poor Joe Gargery when dressed in his Sunday-clothes. They act natural, because they are as much in their element as are swans on the breast of the river.

A NEW YORK lady, who bequeathed her husband "$1 and her forgiveness," left the rest of her estate, worth about $40,000, to her niece.

BROWN EYES.

Brown eyes, with flashing gleams of light,
And beaming face, and sunny hair;—
Brown eyes, come meet my gaze to-night,
And say, am I reflected there?

No more this furtive sidelong glance,
This timid droop, or far-off look,
The mischievously sky askance;
A riddle, or a half-closed book

Were easier to read or guess.
Brown eyes, at last you must reveal—
If heart have nothing to confess,
Why do the eyes so much conceal?

Ah, treacherous, naughty, cruel eyes,
That seem so kind, yet will not say
The little word upon which lies
My happiness. Well! have your way.

Good-bye, brown eyes, good-bye, good-bye.
Sall drooping—then the past is past.
What, tears? Dear eyes, I kissed them dry—
Those blessed tears told all at last.

THE LOSS OF THE COSPATRICK.

THE SECOND MATE'S STORY—A TALE OF SUFFERING, DESPAIR AND DEATH.

The London Times of the 1st instant contains the following account of the loss of the emigrant ship Cospatrick, given by Mr. Macdonald, the second mate of the vessel, at St. Helena:

"Tuesday, 17th November, noon, lat. 37 15 S., long. 12 25 E., wind light from N N. W., sea smooth.—It was my watch on deck from 8 P. M. till midnight. Everything was quiet. I was relieved by the chief officer and went to bed. I had just dropped off to sleep when I was awakened by the alarm of fire. Jumping out of bed, I met the captain, who ordered me to go forward to see what was the matter. I ran forward and saw smoke coming out of the fore hatch, all passengers rushing on deck, and the chief officer getting the forcepump at work. We poured water down the fore scuttle, as everybody said that the fire was in the boatswain's locker. I ran aft to put the ship before the wind, and found the captain endeavoring to do so, put in vain. The fire was rapidly gaining on us, the flames bursting out of the fore hatch; but we still continued our endeavors to extinguish it. The passengers rushed all about with loud screams for help, impeding us in our work. The ship came head to wind, which drove flames and a thick body of smoke aft, setting fire to the forward boats, and obliged us to recede. I asked the captain if we should lower away the remaining boat, but was told 'No', but to endeavor to extinguish the fire. The passengers rushed to the two quarter boats which were hanging on the davits over the side, and crowded them. I consider that no less than eighty, mostly women, got on and in the starboard boat, when the davits bent down with the weight, and the boat's stern dipped under the sea. The boat filled, capsized, and all the occupants were drowned alongside, it being impossible to render any assistance. I had stationed some sailors by the port boat, giving strict orders not to lower away unless by order of the captain, but the passengers made a rush for her, and we could not prevent them from getting in.

"By this time the foremast had fallen over the side, and the flames were bursting out of the after hatch. I then heard the captain, who was standing at the wheel, say to those around, 'Now everybody try for himself to save his own life,' or words to that effect. His wife, son and the doctor were standing alongside of him. The mate, boatswain, third officer and myself were trying to turn the large pinnace over to launch her, but could get no assistance, and as her bow was catching fire we left her. Some threw the captain's gig over the side, but I saw no more of her. I ordered the port boat to be lowered, and when half down I got in her. When we got clear of the ship's side the chief officer jumped overboard and swam to the boat. We helped him in, also a female passenger. The boat was kept off the ship's side, being overloaded, thirty-four persons being in her. The mainmast fell over the side, which must have killed a good many. The ship's stern blew out under poop deck. One passenger told me subsequently he saw the captain throw his wife overboard and jump after her, while the doctor jumped overboard with the captain's boy in his arms, and that they were drowned. The mizzenmast then fell overboard. We lay by the burning ship till daylight. Some people hung to the spurs alongside. We picked up a man who had been floating on a piece of plank all the time. We pulled towards some spars floating at a distance and met the starboard boat full of people, the boat having been righted by some sailors. Not having an officer in the boat they begged of me to take charge, which I willingly did, and as their boat was not so full I took one A. B., one O. S. and one male passenger along with me. We stopped by the ship until she sank, which was on the 19th, 5. P. M. We drifted all the night, and next morning divided oars—one and a half in my boat, no rudder; two oars and a rudder in the mate's boat. We were without provisions or water; had neither masts nor sails, but I got a petticoat from an Irish girl in the mate's boat to use as a sail. We then shaped, as we thought, our course for the Cape of Good Hope, and kept company all the 20th and 21st, when it commenced blowing. We got separated during the night. I whistled and shouted, but got no answer, and at daylight the boat was nowhere to be seen. My boat contained the baker, the emigrant's cook, three A. B.'s and one O. S., and twenty-three passengers, all males, and myself, in all thirty people. The other boat contained the chief mate Cunningham, A. B. Nicol, A. B. Turvey, A. B. Ruske. About eleven days out, Sunday, 22d, weather dull and a heavy swell on.

"Thirst began to tell severely on us all. A man named Bentley fell overboard while steering and sank. Three men died, having first become mad in consequence of drinking salt water. We threw their bodies overboad. Monday, 23d—Blowing hard, and a high sea running, which kept us continually baling water out. We tore seats and stern sheets out and made a drag, which caused the boat to lay easier; but it only being fastened with strands of painter, we lost it. Four men died the same as the others, but we were that hungry and thirsty that we drank the blood and ate the liver of two of them. We lost our only oar this day by the man steering falling asleep. Tuesday, 24th—Strong gales; rigged another drag, fastened with braces and belts and clothing of the dead. Six more deaths to-day. Wednesday, 25th—Light breeze and awfully hot; some more died, and we were reduced to eight, three of these out of their minds; we all felt very bad that day. Early on the morning of Thursday, the 26th, it not being daylight, a bark passed close to us running. We hailed, but got no answer, which made us lose all hope. One more died. Light, fine weather. We kept sucking the blood of those who had died. Friday, 27th.—Squally all around, with light showers, but we never caught a drop of water. We threw one overboard, but were too weak to lift the other. We were five, two A. B.'s one O. S., myself, and passenger, who was mad, and attempted to drown himself three times. We were all fearfully bad, and had all drank sea water. We were all dozing, when, being awakened by the madman biting my feet, I saw a vessel bearing down on us. The vessel proved to be the British ship British Sceptre, of Liverpool, from Calcutta for Dundee. We were (five in all taken on board and treated with every kindness; but two, Bob Hamilton, A. B., and the passenger, name unknown, died, and Thomas Lewis, A. B. Edward Cottes, O. S., and myself were brought to St. Helena and landed."

It is thought possible that the fire was caused by the spontaneous combustion of the coals which were kept on board to work the donkey engine.

A GAY DECEIVER

[Cleveland Herald.]

Dr. George Meyer, alias Stearns, was first seen in Cleveland about one month since and in accordance with his usual custom he proceeded to visit all the pretty widows of whose whereabouts he could learn. Meyer is about forty-six years of age and generally "sports" a stove-pipe hat of the finest silk, his clothing being of that character that denotes strict respectability. He occasionally carries a cane and appears, as he represents himself, to be a well-to-do if not wealthy citizen of Uncle Sam's domain. As his title indicates Meyer is a physician, and if our readers could enjoy the privilege of conversing with him they would soon have imparted the information that as a medical practitioner he has achieved a grand success, that has caused grateful millions who have been benefited to prostrate themselves in adoration at his feet.

Finding it difficult to become acquainted with the ladies that he desired in the city, and being exceedingly "short" as regarded funds, Meyer proceeded to Brooklyn one pleasant day, with the address of a fair widow residing in that vicinity in his pocket. On meeting the lady in the parlor of her dwelling house he related a peculiarly interesting tale of the manner in which he had been informed of her existence while living upon his extensive farm in Iowa. He was a wealthy single man, and had been longing for some one with whom he could share his earthly prosperity, when suddenly a beautiful form came to him while asleep and invited him to proceed to the Forest City and procure a helpmeet. He had followed the advice of the spirit and was here to learn his fate. The widow was, of course, astounded, but could she say no? The offer was a good one; the man was probably rich, and if that which he said was true what happiness would result. The pretty widow pouted her rosy lips and hesitated, but at length the word "yes" tremblingly issued forth, and their ploth was plighted.

If the renowned (?) physician had contented himself with paying his attentions to this lady alone our tale would never have been written, and he might now have been enjoying the sweets of marital life, instead of being a fugitive from justice. But, alas! Meyer was introduced one unlucky day to another handsome widow living on Ford street, West Side, and he could not forbear making a similar proposition to this woman, repeating his love inspiring story of the miraculous visit of the "heavenly spirit." Widow No. 2 also snapped at the bait, but cautiously inquired where the money for the support of herself and family of seven children was to come from. Meyer informed her that his love was only equalled by his unbounded liberality; he would give her a deed of a portion of his rich farm in Iowa. He remained at the house of this widow during that night, and on the following day a notary public was sent for and a deed of several hundred acres of land made out in favor of the poor women. At the same time Meyer presented her with a check on the Iowa bank for $5,000.

On the following day—Monday—the couple were married, a pastor of the German Reformed Church performing the ceremony. The widow believed firmly in the representations of her husband until on that afternoon one of her children—a boy aged seven years—while playing with the son of widow No. 1, Meyer's first betrothed, who it will be remembered resided in Brooklyn, informed his companion that there was a wedding at his house that morning.

"Is that so?" was the query. "Why! my ma's goin' to be married soon."

"My new pa's name is Meyer," said the son of No. 2.

"No it aint either; for that's what mine's goin to be" was answered, and it did not take long thereafter to ascertain that the Meyers referred to were contained in the person of one man.

Each youth ran home to inform his mother, and while widow No. 1 congratulated herself upon her good fortunate escape, No. 2 decided to have nothing to do with her new lord, and forthwith notified the police of the matter. Detective Laubscher and Roundsman Willis, of the Fourth precinct visited the house, but discovered that Meyer, becoming aware of the discovery of his wickedness, had flown. The deed and check, as will be supposed, were not worth a picayune. It is understood that Meyer endeavored to swindle other women living in this section of Ohio in a similar manner, and it is to be hoped that he will speedily fall into the hands of the authorities. The ladies referred to above are both of a highly respectable character.

HOW TO TREAT WET BOOTS.

What an amount of discomfort wet boots entail, and how we all recall the painful efforts we have now and then made to draw on a pair of baked ones which were put by the fire over night to dry! Once on they are a sort of modern stocks, destructive of all comfort, and entirely demoralizing to the temper. The follow plan, it is said, will do away with the discomfort. When the boots are taken off, fill them quite full with dry oats. This grain has a great fondness for damp, and will rapidly absorb the least vestige of it from the wet leather. As it quickly and completely takes up the moisture, it swells and fills the boot with a tightly fitting last, keeping its form good, and drying the leather without hardening it. In the morning shake out the oats and hang them in a bag near the fire to dry, ready for the next wet night; draw on the boots, and go happily and comfortably about the day's work.—[Scientific American.

THE LOST PLAYMATE.

BY PHEBE CAREY.

I hear the children's shouts
In the springtime of delight;
All that used to play together,
All but one are here to-night.

One we laid in peaceful slumber
Away from all life's ills.
When the roses of the summer
Were dying on the hills.

And we often think about him
When the shadows darkly wave,
Though we know the blessed Savior
Has not left him in the grave.

Oh, he had such shining ringlets,
Such a fair and noble brow,—
'Tis strange, his little playmates
Never seem to miss him now.

Strange his name is never spoken,
As in sport they shout and call,
When the lost one, was the fairest,
Was the brightest of them all.

And how often I have seen him,
When the day, as now, grew dim,
Oh, of all that play about me,
There is none that looks like him.

All his playmates may forget him,
And all his little friends that were,
But his mother, oh, his mother,
He has never died to her.

A FUNNY FARCE.

[Translated for The Post from the French of Adrien Huart.]

Alcide Plumet enters his office. He is beaming with smiles.

"My friends" he enquires of his colleagues "have you all received one."

"One—what?"

"An invitation."

"To what party?"

"To the ball to be given by our chief of division. Here is the card I received this morning from our housekeeper."

He reads in an excited voice:

"Monsieur and Madame Duflot begs M. Alcide Plumet will do them the honor to be present at a Mask Ball which they will give Mid-Lent Thursday.

"A comic costume indispensable.'

"Lucky boy" exclaim the associates of Alcide in chorus.

"None of you have received an invitation?"

"No; not one."

"That proves" chimes in one of the chief clerks "that proves that you are in the odor of sanctity with the chief of division; and that he has the intention of advancing you to a sub-chiefship the first opportunity."

"That is possible. He appears, however, to take very little interest in me. When I meet him he scarcely notices my humble and respectful salutations."

"It is useless for you to talk, you are in the privileged class and we advise you to speak to no one about this invitation or you may render your associates jealous and make enemies among them."

"You are right and I even repent that I acquainted you with this affair, but I thought, like me, you were all invited."

The chief of the bureau, himself, has not received an invitation. So—mum."

"What an honor for me" says Alcide to himself "my future is assured. M. Duflot has a daughter to marry—perhaps he has views upon me—who knows? My salary is only 2,400 francs, it is true, but I am always punctual and that proves my conduct regular, which in housekeeping affairs is, itself, a capital."

Alcide returns to his lodgings in a dream. Why is he a dreamer?

Because the card of invitation says that—"Un costume drole est de rigueur."

If the costume should fail to be droll, it would incur the reproach of his chief of division.

"I never imagined he was such a stickler for extravagant gayety" says Alcide to himself. "Perhaps when he is at home he is an altogether different man. How deceptive appearances are! him—who is stiff as though his collar were iron and who in his bureau would never laugh even if one should tickle the soles of his feet."

"But I am silly to indulge in useless commentaries on the double character of the gentleman."

"What I ought to do is to seek out a comic costume; a costume excessively comic. If I spend money he will most likely be obliged to me for it and bestow a gratification out of the secret service fund of the ministry."

"If I should disguise myself as a clown?—my face whitened with flour—that would be droll enough—yes, but not original."

"The costume of a savage would be gay. Hum!—it would be a little too neat to go into a house where there is a young girl."

Eureka!—Eureka!—

"I can allow myself this antique but perfectly appropriate exclamation." "I am going to disguise myself like a monkey."

Alcide rushes to a costumer and hires the costume upon which he counts to produce an immense effect. He then returns and shuts himself up in his own room in order to familiarize himself with his disguise and, as they say, be at home in his part. He scratches himself like the monkeys, he springs upon the arm-chairs, he leaps upon his commode, he seats himself on the mantel-piece and he attempts to balance himself on the back of a chair. But he fails in this last exploit with the result of some contusions.

All the other feats, however, had succeeded admirably.

The great day has arrived.

He dons his famous costume but he carries his mask in his hand, for the eyeholes are so small that poor Alcide can scarcely see through them and he only places it upon his face in ascending the staircase leading to the apartment of his chief of division.

Ready!

With a bound he launches himself into the middle of the *salon* in executing the fantastic gambols he had previously rehearsed so carefully at home.

The gentlemen are dumb with amazement—the ladies utter piercing shrieks.

Wholly intent upon his *role* and moreover greatly constrained by his mask he sees nothing—but he hears.

"Bravo!"—he says to himself "I am creating a sensation," and he continues. In leaping with his feet close together upon an easy-chair he overturns an *etagere* loaded with nick-nacks, and is immediately sensible that the back of his neck is grasped by a vigorous hand—his mask is torn off and he finds himself in the presence of his chief.

"You, Monsieur Alcide Plumet!" exclaims the latter in a rage "what means this wretched farce."

"Why I"——

"Not a word—be off! To-morrow we shall have a talk together."

In quitting the salon, Alcide casts a look of bewilderment around him. "Heavens," he murmured in a voice tremulous with mortification and despair, "there is no one here in costume but myself, into what sort of a calamity have I fallen—and what mystery is this?"

The next day the chief of division opens an "investigation." He learns that it is Plumet's comrades who played this miserable trick upon him. The invitation had been gotten up for this amiable pleasantry.

M. Duflot caused the unfortunate victim to be summoned before him.

Alcide appears, trembling in every limb. "If I am not dismissed" he thought "my pay will be suspended for at least six years."

"Approach, Monsieur Plumet," says the chief.

"Oh! Monsieur, I implore you—I thought that—for—indeed if"——

"I have no need of any further explanation."

"Then my fate is settled" murmurs Alcide and prepares to depart—

"I increase your salary 300 francs" adds M. Duflot.

"How!—you"—

"Yes, for in connection with this affair, I have examined your papers and I find you have not been promoted for four years."

"Eh! What!"—

"It is all right, my friend, you may retire" and the chief of division shakes Plumet's hand.

Alcide regains his bureau and in ascending the stairs he pinches himself to be assured that he is not the sport of some dream: at the pain, he utters a cry—"No, I am very wide awake. Hereafter, when the time arrives that I should expect promotion I shall have nothing to do but go to M. Duflot's balls and disguise myself like an orang-outang. But what a singular chief of division!— C.

THE DEN, PGH. Jan. 1875.

THE INSANITY OF THE RUSSIAN GRAND DUKE NICOLAI.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 27th of December, says:

"The long-expected ukase regarding the unfortunate Grand Duke Nicolai, son of the Grand Duke Constantine, was puolished this morning. His eccentricities had been the theme of general conversation long before the painful occurrence which astonished and pained the world at the commencement of the present year; but his youth and the conspicuous gallantry he had displayed in Central Asia gave some hope that the realities of life would have a sobering effect, when suddenly an inexplicable act occurred which required the interference of the sovereign and chief of the august family of which he was a member. It would be needless to enter again into all the details of this painful story. The beloved son of most devoted parents, with a practically unlimited command of wealth, he gave away family ornaments he had no right to dispose of. No imaginable cause for this proceeding could be discovered, as the objects themselves were of no great value, and could have been purchased without in the least degree infringing on the ample resources at his disposal. Opinion in this country was unanimous that insanity alone could have occasioned such a senseless escapade. But it was necesssary, also, that the sovereign should be enlightened as to the duty he would have to perform in this matter. Two eminent physicians were accordingly appointed to watch the Prince, who was made over to the temporary guardianship of Prince Ouchtouwski, an officer in whose truthful, honorable disposition the Emperor could place the utmost confidence. The result is now before the world in the decree which was published this morning."

The ukase referred to placed the Grand Duke under the guardianship of his father.

ANTIQUARIAN TREASURES AT ROME.

The correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph at Rome, in writing about the excavations in that city, says:

"Everything that is dug up is brought under the immediate cognizance of the Commissione Archæologica. This body has as its president the Marquis Vitelleschi, and among its members such well-known antiquarians as the Commendatore Rosa, Augusto Castellani, and Cavaliere Lanciani. The last-named gentleman is the keeper of the antiquities discovered which are deposited at the office of the commission, situated at the Capitol. There may be seen a collection, comprising specimens of nearly everything, either for show or used in the private life of the ancient Romans. Take for example the coins. They have been discovered in startling quantities. On the Esquiline so many have been found that they fill chests. Only during the past week the workmen came upon a mass of some three thousand lying loose in the ground. These coins are principally bronze, but there is also a large amount of gold and silver money. One thing has a peculiar interest attached to it. It is a small round bronze box, which was used to deep medals in. Although the medal were gone, it was at once ascertained by the archæologist that the box had contained them and that they had been stolen, for on the bottom of the box may be seen the impression left in the thick coating of verdigris. There are numbers of inkstands and bronze pens, enough to have supplied the notaries of the modern city. A collection of small Etruscan vases in colored terra-cotta has been the means of proving the existence and site of an ancient Etruscan cemetery on the Esquiline. From the tomb of a priest has been extracted the gold thread woven into his robes, which has remained long after he and the robes he wore have crumbled into dust. Among some hundreds of bone and ivory-handled clasp-knives is one which belonged to a jockey in the circus. On the ivory handle was scratched a plan of the circus, the representation of the horse, the owner's whip, and the palm he won as a prize. These knives all bear a singular resemblance in shape to the rude clasp-knives in everyday use among the 'contadini,' and above all, some have a bead at the point, which probably then, as now, was intended to prevent the too free use of this favorite Roman weapon. It would take up far to much space to enumerate the numberless objects of great interest to be seen here. They comprise a wide range of materials, such as agate, crystal, amethyst, glass, paste, alabaster, ivory, fresco, stucco, gold and mosaic. They clearly demonstrate, however, the vast quantity of valuable curiosities that are daily being exhumed at the present time in Rome. There are bushels of terra-cotta lamps, some very beautiful, besides many larger things in the same ware. Heavy of ivory *spille* and writing styles show how lasting and common this beautiful substance must have been. The pots and pans in bronze are a magazine in themselves, but there is a far smaller show of iron implements, probably owing to the more perishable nature of the metal. These things lie deposited in the store-rooms of the commission, waiting till means be found for their proper arrangement. Perhaps the most important item in the long list of objects lately dug up is the collection of eighty-two statues. A few of the most perfect are placed in the Capitoline Museum of Sculpture. The majority of the others lie on their backs in a vault adjoining the Tabularium of the Capitol, awaiting their turn for restoration and setting up in the gallery."

VARIETIES.

IT is reported that the Russian Grand Duke Alexis is about to make another visit to Australia.

THE death is announced of William Mercer Wilson, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canadian Masons.

UP to latest advices there had been 20,504 persons arrested in Paris for participation in the insurrection of the Commune.

THE wife of Boss Tweed recently met with an accident which deprived her of one of her eyes. Her youngest son exploded a percussion cap close to her face.

FROM Constantinople it is reported that the news of the famine in Asia Minor is of an increasingly distressing character, that there is much disease among the sufferers, and that many deaths occur every day.

AT a recent distribution of prizes by the School Board at Leeds, England, one of the female pupils gave a practical illustration of "Woman's Rights," by carrying off all the prizes, distancing in every branch her competitors of the sterner sex.

A FEW weeks since a Chicago drummer saw a young lady plowing in a field in Macoupin county, Illinois. He stopped to ask: "When do you begin cradling?" "Not till heads are better filled than yours," was the sententious reply. The young man passed musingly on.

A GOOD deal of amusement and curiosity were excited last week in Bangor, Me., by the passage through the city of a house, seven by nine feet in size, on runners, drawn by four attenuated horses, and followed by a meek looking dog. Inside the house were a family, with a bed, stove, and some culinary utensils.

AN old man lay on his deathbed in Indianapolis the other day, surrounded by five or six children and his second wife. He was on the point of signing his will, when a dispute arose between the prospective widow and orphans concerning the distribution of the property, culminating in an actual hand-to-hand fight. Quiet was not restored till the police interfered.

A YOUNG fellow in San Francisco suddenly snatched a kiss from a lady friend, and excused his conduct by saying that it was a sort of temporary insanity that now and then came upon him. When he arose to take his leave the pitying damsel said to him, "If you ever feel any more such fits coming on you had better come right here, where your infirmity is known, and we will take care of you,"

FIGARO, in speaking of Earl Dudley the enormously wealthy mine owner, says that the noble Earl has the reputation of being eccentric, and that on one occasion during his first marriage he believed that he was about to be delivered of a child. This idea took such possession of his mind that he never stirred for seven months without being attended by a nurse carrying baby's clothing, in order to be prepared for an emergency.

THE queen of England's daughters are examples to the rest of the fashionable world in industry and taste. At the Royal Swiss cottage each of the princesses has a garden which she cultivates with her own hands. They have learned to cook, and they frequently sit down to a meal prepared by one or the other. Louise, wife of the marquis of Lorne, is a clever artist, and all of them are accomplished in some way or other, besides being excellent linguists.

CHARLES KEMBLE FOX, the well-known pantaloon, brother of Mr. George L. Fox, the distinguished clown, and of Mrs. G. C. Howard, the actress, died at his residence in New York, Sunday evening, from typhoid fever. He was born in Boston, August 15, 1833. At six years of age he played the Child in the "Carpenter of Rouen," at the old Eagle Theater in Boston. He married Mary Hewins, who departed from him, and afterwards Kate Denin, who also left him.

IN the beginning of the present century a notorious counterfeiter named Malbone Briggs was several times committed to prison. As soon as his children grew up, both boys and girls followed their father's footsteps, till they too became frequent inmates of almshouses, jails, and penitentiaries. At one time while Briggs was an occupant of the Massachusetts State prison he was told that his son and two of his daughters were inmates of the same place. At which he very coolly remarked that it was very seldom that an old man lived under the same roof with so many of his grown-up children.

A FRENCH woman is about to marry a pony. "During the past season Mlle. de V—, one of the finest sportswomen of France, was present with her father at a series of celebrated races. Her attention was attracted to a small and remarkable handsome pony, and she requested her father, who is immensely rich, to purchase it. The father and daughter called upon the owner, Compte de D—, but upon learning their errand, he declined to part with the animal upon any terms whatever saying that he had sworn that it should belong to no one but his wife. The call led to a further acquaintance, and it is announced that the lady will soon be the owner of the pony."

LIEUTENANT CONDER R. E., the officer in charge of the British Palestine Survey Expedition, reports important discoveries of ruins in the hill country of Judah, which he purposes to identify with some of the lost biblical cities and sites. He has been also engaged in a search for the limits of the Levitical towns, hoping to find some inscription or monument similar to that which rewarded M. Gannean at the city of Gezer. He has not found any Hebrew inscriptions, but appears to have discovered boundary stones which may prove to be the ancient Levitical landmarks. He promises to make a survey of Mr. Henry Maudsley's recent discoveries on Mount Zion.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1875.

INDIVIDUAL liability banks are not quite so popular as they have been.

ANDREW JOHNSON is the only ex-President who has ever been elected a U. S. Senator.

IT don't look as though the Civil Rights bill would go through Congress this year.

THE two-thirds rule is no longer satisfactory to the Radicals in Congress. Nothing short of the gag-rule will suit their purposes.

CHANDLER of Michigan and Thayer of Nebraska, two Senators who voted for Andrew Johnson's impeachment, step down out of the Senate and Andrew walks in. Next!

POPE PIUS IX has proclaimed a general jubilee for the year 1875, extending throughout the Catholic world. His encyclical is signed 24th December, near St. Peters in the 29th of his Pontificate.

THERE is wrath and brimstone in the hearts of the Administration organs, because a number of independent Republicans refused to abolish the two-thirds rule and rush the country into a civil war.

EX-GOV. WELLS like Grant and Sheridan, is "not afraid." We are pleased to learn this fact. But don't his professions give the lie to this? He gives as the only reason why the vote of Rapides was thrown out was because he "was afraid."

THERE can no longer be any doubt as to the sudden and final extinction of the Republican party since it demands absolute power for Grant, by giving him the power to suspend the Habeas Corpus, at his own, or Phil. Sheridan's pleasure. This is about the last straw.

A UNITED STATES revenue officer or detective is now upon a visitation in this vicinity, looking after checks that have not been stamped or properly cancelled. We undestand that banks incorporated by the State will resist this inquisitorial search unless specific information is made against them for a violation of the revenue laws.

THE Gazette has made a startling discovery, aided by the Press, as to the debt of Philadelphia. It finds the debt of the city to be $64,290,463 and its assets $77,624,025, or that Philadelphia has no debt at all, with a surplus of $13,000,000. This ought to be good news to Philadelphians, but we fear they will not believe it. Why don't the Gazette show that Pittsburgh is not in debt on the same theory?

WE notice that the Ring papers are not at all satisfied with Speaker Patterson. We had an idea from the first that they would not. We were satisfied that Patterson would not suit the Radical saints of the school of Addition, Division and Silence. They would feel much happier if one George O. Evans were free from bonds, and occupied his place. We know what a shock it is to the nerves of the Ringsters to see any man in the Speaker's Chair of the House, who does not wear the Cameron collar, and run the House for the benefit of Ring jobs. We realize their grief, but we have no soothing syrup to offer. Their grief will do them good. In the meantime Mr. Patterson can smile complacently upon their miserable and puerile snarling.

CONGRESS has the right to appropriate money to raise and support armies for a period not exceeding two years. Hitherto it has never been attempted to make an appropriation exceeding one year for such purposes, but the effort now to overreach the next Congress by passing two years appropriation, which has the President's sanction is one of the numerous symptoms of a dissolving but desperate party. This would provide a standing and convenient army to take care of the next Presidential election, which Grant requires to keep him in place. But the people are yet too jealous of their liberties to permit any man or set of men however ambitious to transfer the settlement of their political rights from the ballot to the cartridge box.

A SWINDLE.

Of swindles there appears to be no end. Saw-dust, gilt jewelry, counterfeit currency and such things enter into the operations of men who seek to make money off the credulous. The latest that has been called to our attention is an appeal to the sorrows of straight-haired people who have a longing for curls. A correspondent at Saltsburg sends the following "contract:"

Office of Dilly & Hoffman, wholesale dealer in Patent Medicines, Fruit Extracts and Perfumeries, 132 & 134 Wood Street Pittsburgh, Pa.

SALTSBURG, Jan. 21st, 1875.

Received of W. J. Portser the sum of Five Dollars for one dozen Roe's Curlique, to be returned and the money refunded if not sold in thirty days. We agree to advertise the above's general business in connection with the Curlique for the term of ninety days in the Indiana Democrat. We also agree not to let any other dealer in the above place handle the Curlique.

DILLY & HOFFMAN.
Per H. W. ROBERTS.

Of course, we need not tell our readers that there is no such a firm as Dilly & Hoffman, at 132 and 134 Wood street. A great many indignant people have been calling there of late, only to find that they have been swindled, and to find that 132 is occupied by a saddle and harness store while 134 is a gents furnishing store, both numbers being occupied by highly respectable business men, who are deeply annoyed that the swindlers should designate their respective places of business as a depot of operations.

This is not only a swindle, but our correspondent assures us that it is a dangerous swindle; the so-called "curlique" dying the hair green and the scalp yellow. People with pea-green hair and straw-colored scalps would look rather odd in fashionable assemblies. This "firm" have a circular with a lot of recommendations among them the following.

Three great works of science and labor. Franklin captured the lightning, Morse bound it, and it seems that Prof J. Roe has bottled it, for his Curlique is almost instaneous in its work, without any bad results in the three years it has been used here.—Cleveland Herald.

One of the best things we have seen is Professor Roe's Lightning Curlique, for it certainly acts like magic and imparts a rich lustre to the hair.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

We call the attention of the public to Prof. Roe's Lightning Curlique, as it surpasses our most sanguine expectations.—Cincinnati Gazette.

It is to be hoped that if these three Radical organs are really in favor of green hair, as the above would indicate, that they will not insist on Sheridan applying it to the banditti. We warn all of our readers to beware of this swindle, "Curlique," as it is undoubtedly an unmitigated fraud.

SENATOR ANDREW JOHNSON.

This gentleman who was yesterday elected to the United States Senate from Tennessee, after a protracted and spirited contest, was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1808, and learned the tailor trade in his native town, serving an apprenticeship of seven years. During this period, he managed to pick up a tolerably fair education by his own unaided efforts. For two years he worked at his trade at Laurens Court House, and returned again to Raliegh.

In 1826, he removed to Greenville, Tennessee, where he at present resides. His first office was that of Alderman of Greenville, being first elected in 1828, and re-elected in 1829. He was elected Mayor in 1830, and continued in the office for three years. In 1835, he was elected to the State Legislature, where he distinguished himself by his opposition to promiscuous internal improvements. His course caused his defeat in 1837, but in 1839, all of his predictions proving true, he was again elected.

In 1840 he was elected as Elector-at-Large on the Democratic Presidential ticket. He was elected to the State Senate in 1841. In 1843 he was elected to Congress, where he served until 1853. In the later year he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and re-elected in 1855. In 1857, he was elected to the United States Senate. In 1864, he was elected Vice President on the ticket with President Lincoln.

His administration, and the futile attempts of the Radicals to impeach and depose him, are too fresh in the public mind to be recapitulated. He will be apt to make it warm for the Radicals.

IN A FRIENDLY WAY.

On Tuesday during the discussion of Mr. Potter's proposition to limit the Presidency to a single term of six years, Mr. Benjamin F. Butler, like Mr. Silas Wegg, dropped into poetry in a friendly way. It is not often that this "literary man with a crooked eye" indulges in poetry, but when he does undertake to soothe the political Mr. Boffin with its rehearsal, he selects a powerful article, in his own estimation. He made the following "quotation" as expressive of his choice for the Presidency:

Ah God! for a man with head, heart, hand,
Like one of the simple great ones, gone
Forever and forever by;
A still, strong man in a blatant land,
Whatever they call him, what care I?
Aristocrat, autocrat, democrat—one
What can rule, and dare not lie.

But Benjamin's mistake was in trying to quote from Tennyson. He might have quoted from Butler much more effectively and to the following purport:

Ah, God! for a man with head, heart, hand,
Set on silver spoons, gobbling them up
As once did I;
With a carpet-bag in the Southern land,
Whatever they call him, what care I?
Carpet-bagger, Radical, usurper, one
Who can steal and occasionally lie.

That is one form which the "literary man with a crooked eye" might have put it. But taking the ship of State for a simile, he might have said:

My name was Robert Kidd, when I sailed,
My name was Robert Kidd, when I sailed,
My name was Robert Kidd,
And most wickedly I did when I sailed.

There is a spice of the sea about this friendly dash of poetry that would have cheered the drooping hearts of the pirates of the lobby; and for the benefit of the fifty-two earless pigs he might have pointed to the Ways and Means Committee and wound up with:

Hark from the tombs a doleful sound,
Good Sirs, attend the cry,
Ye earless pigs, come view the ground,
Where you must shortly LIE.

Going back to the Poet Laurete, he might have found a friendly morsel like this, so exquisitely expressive of Grant and the average Radical leader:

Most delicately hour by hour,
He canvassed human mysteries,
And trod on silk, as if the winds
Blew his own praises in his eyes,
And stood aloof from other minds,
In impotence of fancied power.
With lips depressed as he were meek,
Himself unto himself he sold:
Upon himself himself did feed:
Quiet, dispassionate and cold,
And other than his form of creed
With chiselled features clear and sleek.

Nothing could have more perfectly described the present of Mr. Butler and his political associates, while their future might have been painted by a few lines from the lamented Bard of Newgate:

On Tyburn Hill the gallows stand,
Take warning by my fate,
I have repented of my sins,
But now it is too late.

Then there is a quotation from Horace that "the literary man with a crooked eye" might have worked in to a splendid effect. It is substantially as follows:

O citizens, citizens, wealth is to be sought for first;
Virtue after riches; this inculcates
Janus the highest and Janus the lowest;
Young men and old repeat the maxims,
Having their bank books hung on the left arm,
And their money bags in the left hand,
You have soul, breeding, eloquence and honor;
If one hundred thousand be wanting
To complete your full round million,
Then you shall still be a plebeian.
The carpet-baggers cry out:
"Do well and you shall yet be king."
Let a man set this up as his brazen wall:
'To be conscious of no ill whate'er,
To turn pale at no guilt, or tremble?'
Tell us, pray, is the Constitution best,
Or the song of the ravenous carpet-bagger,
That promises Grant the kingdom
If he does right? the siren song
As sung by Hayes and West and Pinchback?
Does he advise best who says "make fortune?"
A fortune if you can honestly, if not,
Then make a fortune by all means.
For with it you may hear from a nearer bench
The tear-moving poetry of cock-eyed Butler.
Or is he a better friend who counsels honesty,
And animates you to stand uprightly,
A match for haughty fortune,
And the unshackled friend of freedom?

Butler having "dropped into poetry in a friendly way," we felt it a duty that we owed him to suggest these further quotations as being appropriate to the theme on which he dwell so eloquently. We trust that he will use some of them in a future effort.

*Sheridan's lying dispatches.

IF Senator Andrew Johnson should happen to pass through Pittsburgh on his march to the Capitol, and be called upon for a speech from the steps of the St. Charles Hotel, we hope the Mayor will have sufficient respect for the character of the city, to preserve him from the insults of blackguards and the jeers of a mob, and not forbid his police attempting to preserve either the reputation or peace of the city as was once the case when the same Andrew Johnston, President of the United States, attempted to address his fellow citizens in this city: when at the same time the present President, stood by and witnessed the disgraceful scene without attempting to shield his superior, by raising his voice in protest. He has frequently since he became commander and chief of the Army and Navy, by virtue of his office, demanded a prompt obedience and a quick recognition of his position. But times have changed and perhaps men have changed with them.

A WASHINGTON special says that the Radical leaders regret the election of Andy Johnson to the Senate, because his coming will "stir up the old sores." A little stirring up of that kind will no doubt have a healthy effect upon the Senate. It is not only the "stirring up of the old sores" that the Radicals fear, but they also fear that Andy will apply some strong remedy —vitrol for instance.

THE ROGUES IN OFFICE WILL OPPOSE IT.

[N. Y. Sun.]

In the Pennsylvania Legislature a bill has been introduced which provides that on the trial of indictments for libel the truth of the matter charged as libellous may be given in evidence, and that if it can be shown that the publication has been made for the good motives or for justifiable ends, and is true, it shall operate to the acquittal of the defendant. The bill also provides that no conviction for the publication of a libel shall be had anywhere except within the country where the paper containing it is printed, and that any person convicted on a criminal prosecution in an inferior court may for cause shown, carry the case to the Supreme Court on appeal, as provided and practiced in civil cases. Such a law would not in any way prevent the infliction of just penalties upon any person guilty of libelling a citizen, while it would shield the press from malicious prosecutions for doing its duty in combating wrong and corruption. For this very reason, however, it may be expected to receive the hearty opposition of all rogues in office who fear to have their misdeeds made public. To the unjust law of libel which has heretofore prevailed in Pennsylvania, and the consequent terrorism exercised over the press, may be attributed in a great measure the degraded tone of political morality which has long degraded that State.

MINOR NOTES.

WE are to have an early commencement of Lent this season—earlier than we have had it for half-a-dozen years. It begins on the 10th of February.

B. G. CANFIELD, Democrat, has been elected to Congress from the 1st Illinois district (in Chicago) to succeed Hon. John B. Rice, Republican, deceased.

THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1875 has been received. As usual it is filled with the latest reliable election returns from all the states and is undoubtedly without a rival.

HORACE BINNEY, of Philadelphia, is not, after all, the only graduate of Harvard College during the eighteenth century now living. EX-Congressman and Judge Willard Hall, of Wilmington, Del., was graduated in 1799.

THE California Chinamen are learning At a Chinese mass meeting held at Marysville last week to consider the case of several Chinamen who had reduced the price of washing, it was decided to close the wash-houses and run the offenders out of town.

THERE will be no Mardi-Gras in New Orleans. The citizens don't want to give Phil the fearless, a chance to see the procession and telegraph to Grant, "The city is aroused—the banditti are parading the streets—my life is in danger."

IT was Henry Clay who said: "I pray God in his goodness to send wars, pestilence, and famine, any scourge for the sins of the people, other than a military chief for a ruler, and a wild, reckless enthusiasm for military glory."

PHILIP DEIDESHEIMER, the mining expert, who estimates the value of the ore in the Consolidated Virginia and California silver mines of Nevada to be worth $1,500,000,000, was honored with a serenade by the California Club, in San Francisco, the other day.

THE Democratic press of Michigan are jolly over the defeat of Zack Chandler. The Jackson Patriotic says: "There will be rejoicing all over the State and the Union at the defeat of Chandlerism in Michigan, as there was at the death of Butlerism in Massachusetts."

DEALERS well posted in the tea trade estimate there are now stored in New York and other sea ports, 75,000,000 pounds of tea, with 10,000,000 in addition to arrive within a few weeks. These two amounts added together give a sum total equal to three years' supply for the entire country.

PRESIDENT GRANT gains one more day in office than the American elector bargained for. The 4th of March, 1877, will come on Sunday, and by statute, the inauguration of the President elect does not take place until the next day. Twice in the history of the republic this has occurred, in 1821, at the second inauguration of James Monroe, and in 1849, when Zachary Taylor was installed.

MESSRS. Foster, Potter and Phelps, who investigated Louisiana affairs, and returned to Washington and told the truth, are discredited by Grant and his chief knave, "Landaulet" Williams. Therefore, they have sent another committee to do the work over again, taking care this time that it is composed of well-known corruptionists and liars who will make such a return as will please their master, Gen. Grant.—Milwaukee News.

SOME time ago a London dramatic critic published in Vanity Fair a criticism on a performance of "opera bouffe," in which he said that the theatre presented "the worst orchestra, some of the flattest singing and one of the most indecent dancers in London." Vanity Fair was thereupon sued for libel, but the court ruled that, if the criticism was, in the opinion of the jury, a fair one, it was not libellous. The jury thought it fair, and refused to award any damages to the managers of the theater.

THE leaders of the Republican party in Congress and in the State Legislatures seem determined to commit political harikari by offending the patriotic impulses of the American people. One by one they hurry to kiss the hand that holds the purse and the sword of the nation over them, and declare their servile approval of Grant's revolutionary militarism in New Orleans, and Vicksburg. They have done so at Albany, in Ohio, and in other States, and in the Republican State Convention in Connecticut. Very well. Let the line be drawn on this issue, and while Grantism will find its defenders only among mercenary office-holders, all the honest, independent citizens of the country will be united against it.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Evening Post has embodied the Administration view of the Louisiana case in the following preambles and resolutions:

Whereas, General Grant, with some assistance from Lieutenant-General Sheridan, saved the country;

And whereas, Those who save a country are entitled to own and govern it;

And Whereas, The Constitution, in securing to every State a Republican form of government, clearly excludes from recognition any State which elects a Democratic government;

And whereas, The President can do no wrong;

Resolved, That we heartily approve everything that the President has done, may do, or may feel inclined to do, with regard to any State, city, county or town that has not a Republican government satisfactory to him.

Resolved, That anybody who does not agree with the foregoing is a traitor and a coward.

THE Chicago Tribune, administration most severely denounces the policy adopted by the Republican caucus Committee of the House and has no hesitation in saying that it has been suggested by narrow-minded politicans who are utterly incapable of appreciating the experience of the past and of conceiving a policy for the future. It further says:

"We cannot believe that the Republican party in Congress will adopt such short-sighted and inconsequential conclusions. If it does, it will contribute to the stock of the perils of the future by endangering party success in 1876, and give the Democrats a still stronger hold upon the country than they now unfortunately possess.

"The programme of this Caucus Committee is little better than imbecile. It provides no remedy for the existing evil. It leaves Louisiana in the same unfortunate condition it is now. It forces upon the President the painful duty of sustaining by the power of the United States troops what he has already characterized as a 'gigantic fraud.'"

The article closes with a warning to the members of the caucus and tells them what they may expect from the Democratic House:

If the Republican party should adopt these recommendations, it would simply vaunt a red flag in the face of the Democratic bull, which is going to make havoc enough among the china as it is. The present Congress has a life of only five or six weeks more. Then comes the deluge. The House will be Democratic by nearly two to one. The power which the popular branch of Congress can exercise, though curbed to some extent by the Senate, is almost absolute. It may clog the wheels of Government whenever it sees fit, and neither the Senate, nor the Executive, nor the Judiciary can prevent it. It has exclusive control of all revenue bills and appropriations. The Democratic House can refuse to appropriate a dollar for the support of an army which it will profess to believe to be kept up mainly for the purpose of sustaining the Kellogg fraud. It may leave the country without a regiment or a squad of soldiers. It may bring in articles of impeachment against the President. It may refuse necessary legislation for the conduct of any branch of the Government, and starve the Executive into compliance. And it is not impossible that the Democratic House will resort to some of these dangerous powers if the Republicans now bind it to a policy towards the South which it cannot repeal, the Senate still being Republican. The danger is altogether too great to be needlessly incurred.

We cannot help thinking that the programme which has been announced is the result of a preponderating strength of the carpet-bag element in the Caucus Committee. We do not believe that the Republican party will adopt it. It is not only wrong in purpose but hurtful in policy, and would bring with it innumerable evils to the Republican cause and to the country.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

SIXTY-THREE Sheriff's sales are advertised in the Blair county papers for next court.

IT is said that petroleum has been discovered at Jonestown, Pa., on the line of the Lebanon Valley railroad.

THE Reading Company at their new rolling mill in Reading have about 7,000 tons of new rails on hand.

Mr. JOSEPH MILLER of Jefferson township, Fayette county died last week at the advanced age of ninety-four year.

JAMES MORROW a young man of eighteen years of Conneaut had a large portion of the top of his head torn off by the premature discharge of a gun on Thursday last.

ABOUT one-half the blast furnaces from New Castle to Sharon, in the Shenango Valley, are out of blast, and many of those blowing will go out of blast about the first of next month.

Mr. JAMES COLLINS of Alexandria, Fayette county has in his possession an atlas printed in Philadelphia in 1795 and a ratan cane that has been handed down through five generations.

A YOUNG man named William Kerr was instantly killed at the residence of his brother, a few miles from Greensburg, on Wednesday last, by the accidental discharge of a shot gun in his own hands, the the entire charge taking effect in his head.

A FLUE of one of the heating furnaces, at the rolling mill of Seyfert, McManus & Co., of Reading, exploded a few days ago, causing some damage to the works and scalding and bruising six of the employees two of them very severely, may be fatally.

THE Star Glass works, Norristown, has received a contract for furnishing about one-fourth of the glass needed in the Centennial buildings. The order includes about 5,000 feet of obscured glass, which will be delivered probably by the 1st of April next.

IF the strike in the anthracite coal region continues two or three weeks longer the blast furnaces in Allentown will have to be blown out. It is said that the furnace at Emaus is already dampened down on account of anticipated scarcity of fuel.

THE whole number of wells drilling in the oil region January 1st was seventy-three, against eighty-nine December 1st and November 1st. Of the wells drilling on January 1st, nineteen were located on the cross belt, forty-four in other parts of Butler county, four in the Clarion district and six in other parts of the region,

SAYS a correspondent of the Uniontown Genius of Library: How low and mean must a human being get, to be guilty of carrying rot gut whisky about his person to a religious meeting and sell it by the half pint flask to any who will buy? Such a thing was seen at the Pleasant View Redstone township meeting last week, one night, but was stopped by the good people.

OHIO NEWS.

THE Ohio Shoe Company, o Tiffin, employs 50 hands, with a weekly pay roll of $600 and turn out 1,000 pairs of shoes per day.

MR. JAMES SHEA, one of the early settlers of Richland county, died at his residence in Mansfield on Thursday of last week, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He was born in York county, Pa.

MR. THOMAS HARKNESS was killed by the locomotive striking him and knocking him off the track, on Wednesday of last week near Ashland on the A. & G. W. R. R. He attempted to cross the track in front of the approaching train.

ON Thursday of last week William Aldridge of Carroltown met with a sad accident. He was cutting wood and, in attempting to drive an iron wedge into a log to split it, the wedge rebounded striking him in the eye, tearing it enterely from the socket.

OBITUARY.

Hon. John H. Walker.

ERIE, Pa., January 25.—Hon. John H. Walker, President of the late Constitutional Convention of this State, died at his residence in this city this morning. He had been in feeble health for some months.

Hon. John H. Walker, lawyer and Senator, was born in East Pennsboro township, Cumberland county, Pa., Feb. 9th, 1800. His education was thorough and after preliminary instruction received from the best sources of the time and neighborhood, he entered Washington College and completing the full course, graduated with honor in the class of 1822. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar November 5, 1823, at once commencing practice and soon acquiring a large connection. In politics he early rose into prominence and gained preferment. He represented Erie county in the House of Representatives from 1832 to 1836, and was State Senator from the same district for the sessions of 1850-51 and 1852. In 1872 he was elected as Republican Delegate at Large to the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, held in Philadelphia 1872 and '73, and was a most useful and influential member of that body, in which he was chairman of the Committee on "Cities and City Charters," and a member of the Committee on "Executive Departments." On the death of the President Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, he was unanimously chosen his successor at an election held on September 16th, 1873.

POLITICAL.

THE SENATORIAL CONTESTS

Ex-President Johnson to the Front

A Thorn in Grant's Side.

"For God's Sake Don't Send Andy Here — Would Rather Have the Devil Here Than Him—That's What We all Say, from Grant Down."

The New Senator Addresses 10,000 People.

Adheres to Democratic Principles.

BURNSIDE TO REPRESENT RHODE ISLAND.

NASHVILLE, January 26.—The Convention met at noon.

Gov. Brown refused to allow his name to again be presented before the Convention, and Gustavus A. Henry, Wm. H. Stephens and D. M. Key were nominated.

The fifty-fourth ballot stood—Johnson, 47; Henry, 13; Stephens, 24; Key, 4; Ewing 11; necessary to a choice, 50. Fify-fifth ballot—Johnson, 52; Henry 11; Stephens, 23; Key, 3; Ewing, 9.

The President then decided Andrew Johnson elected United States Senator, amidst the wildest excitement and enthusiasm.

SPEECH OF THE NEW SENATOR—HIS ADHERENCE TO DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

NASHVILLE, January 26.—The enthusiasm and excitement over the election of Hon. Andrew Johnson to the United States Senate to-day, is beyond description. He made a thirty minute speech to 10,000 people on the public square this evening, announcing his adherence to Democratic principles as set forth in his administration of the Government and former speeches. There are rumors on the streets and hotels this evening, that he had made concessions to Republican members of the Legislature for their votes. He denies emphatically having made concessions in any form or entering into any understanding with any other candidates or opposition; that he was elected upon the broad platform of the Constitution and the administration of the laws as enunciated by the National Democracy.

GREAT REJOICING OVER HIS ELECTION.

MEMPHIS, January 26.—The election of ex-President Johnson as Senator causes much rejoicing here among his admirers. The greater part of the opposition to him has disappeared within the past week. A hundred guns were fired on the bluff this evening in honor of his election. To-morrow night a public meeting will be held with speeches in honor of the event.

COMMENTS OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, January 26.—The Herald to-morrow, in an editorial upon the election of Andrew Johnson to the United States Senate says:

In 1866, he was charged with public offenses alone, and though we do not think he was entirely right in his course, it is now generally conceded that imaginary misdemeanors were in fact official merits. Andrew Johnson has fortunately lived to see his vindication, and to have it confirmed by his election to the Senate. Because the American people know him so well, because he was impeached and hounded as a traitor, and chained and handcuffed by Congress, the contest in the Tennessee Legislature possessed a national interest, and is really a national victory. He is the best man that Tennessee could have chosen, not merely for herself, but for the Democracy, North and South. In the Senate he will be of far greater use to the country than he was in the Presidency, for independence, which is inseparable from his character, will have a better opportunity in the duties of legislation than it could have in those of an Executive. The Senate needs men who have courage to speak the truth, and, besides this, Mr. Johnson has probably profited by time and experience. Unusual interest will be felt by the country in his course in the Senate, and we earnestly trust that the faults of his character and errors of his record will be obliterated and forgotten in the splendid career of usefulness which his election to the Senate has opened.

BURNSIDE GETS THROUGH.

PROVIDENCE, January 26.—When both Houses of the Legislature met in joint convention to-day Dixon withdrew his name as a candidate for United States Senator, and Lieutenant Governor Van Zandt, who had supported Dixon, then voted for General Burnside, who was elected on the first ballot, receiving 62 votes; Barstow, 16; Brown, 12; Sheffield, 6; Hart, 3, and 5 scattering.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, January 27.—The Legislature to-day elected Theodore F. Randolph United States Senator by a vote of 49, to 31 for George M. Robeson.

ST. LOUIS, January 27.—Full returns of the election yesterday, show that A. R. Taylor, Democrat, was elected instead of Henry Hitchock, Republican in the Thirty-second district.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 25.

THE CONTEMPT CASES.

The cases of Joseph B. Stewart against Speaker Blaine, and Joseph B. Stewart against Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway came up to-day in the Supreme Court of the District, and was submitted without argument for the purpose of getting the case before the United States Supreme Court as speedily as possible, and the whole question involved in regard to a witness being in contempt of either House will be finally settled.

PROPOSED REVISION OF THE REVENUE LAWS.

The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon sent to the Ways and Means Committee tabulated statements showing the increased amounts of revenue that could be provided by re-enacting the import duty on tea and coffee, by repealing the ten per cent. horizontal reduction on sundry articles effected by the tariff act of 1872, and by imposing various rates of duty on a number of articles which are now on the free list. In regard to the latter Secretary Bristow makes no recommendations, but merely enumerates a large number of articles which are now imported free to an aggregate amount of some $40,000 per annum, and from which the committee may select with this detailed information now before them, such as can most properly in their opinion, be made to contribute to the custom revenue. The Secretary also transmitted to the committee similar statistics and estimates prepared by the Comtistics and estimates prepared by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in regard to increased revenue that could be secured by adding to the tax on whisky. It is generally believed that if any increase is made it will be to the extent of ten cents per gallon.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON Jan. 25, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Secretary Gorham called the Senate to order and read a letter from Vice President Wilson dated Saturday last, announcing that a pressing engagement would prevent his attendance at the opening of the Senate to-day.

MR. ANTHONY ELECTED PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

Mr. BOUTWELL submitted a resolution declaring that Henry B. Anthony (R. I.), be President pro tempore of the Senate. Agreed to.

The usual resolution directing the Secretary to inform the President and House of Representatives of the election of Anthony was agreed to.

CREDENTIALS FILED.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) presented the credentials of Hannibal Hamlin as a Senator for the term of six years from March 4th, 1875. Placed on file.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of War in answer to a resolution of the Senate on the 11th inst., transmitting copies of correspondence in relation to certain disorders in the State of Louisiana. Ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

THE LOUISIANA PROBLEM.

The Louisiana discussions was resumed and Mr. Johnston addressed the Senate.

Referring to the President's message in answer to the resolution of the Senate, he said the President had not informed the Senate as requested, why officers of the army of the United States had been permitted to interfere in the organization of the Louisiana Legislature. The President had really told the army to go to Louisiana, do what Kellogg tells you, and the orders of Kellogg were the orders of the President. The Republican Legislature in Louisiana had seated men in place of three or four of those ejected by Gen. De Trobriand. The men seated in three places had no right in the world to seats. Why did not the President have them put out? They were there in defiance of all law. He next spoke of troops being stationed in the South and said their presence there was the cause of the greatest discord in the Southern section. The President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, was bound to obey the Constitution and laws, and it was his duty to instruct his Generals to obey the law. If they did not know he should teach them. The President had declared in his message that if an error had been committed by the army, it had been on the side of good order and the maintainance of law. Was it to maintain law that the President of the United States undertook to decide who were members of the Louisiana Legislature? Was it to maintain law that directions were given that the army should obey the orders of Kellogg? If so, where was the law? He denied that any Ku Klux organization existed in the South now, and in conclusion said all the Southern people demanded was the right to govern themselves.

Mr. PEASE was the next speaker, and during his remarks read from the report of Mr. Schurz upon the condition of the South made in 1865, and said he begged to assure that Senator that the condition of affairs he found then had been growing worse every day since. This new movement at the South meant Revolution and the destruction of the Republic. Under the political teachings of the Senator from Missouri (Schurz) his State had been turned over to secession Democracy, and he would have the Republican party now turn over the South to the White League banditti. The old KuKlux organization and the White League of to day were the same, yet these murderers and assassins had heir apologists on this floor.

Mr. THURMAN said he utterly denied that there had been any member on the Democratic side who had said one word by way of apology for assassination, and there was no foundation for making such a charge. Democratic Senators had denounced exaggeration and falsehood. When it came to be a question of veracity between the Senator from Mississippi and the gentlemen of the Associated Press, that Senator (Pease) must allow the Democratic Senators to reserve their judgment.

Before concluding his speech, Mr. Pease yielded to Mr. Sherman who offered a resolution authorizing the President to appoint a commissioner to attend the International Penitentiary Congress proposed to be held at Rome next year. Referred.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, it was ordered that Mr. Richard B. Irwin be discharged from arrest, he having answered all the questions of the Committee.

Mr. CESSNA offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules be so far suspended during the remainder of the present session as to prevent the Speaker from entertaining any dilatory motion pending the consideration of any public bill or joint resolution, or of any motion to bring, or the result of which may bring before the House for consideration such bill or joint resolution, and this amendment shall apply to amendments offered in the House or adopted in the Senate, and awaiting concurrence in the House, or to such public bill or joint resolution, and to any report of a committee thereon.

The reading of the resolution was followed by indignant protests from the Democratic side of the House, Mr. Eldridge suggesting that, perhaps, it would be better to abolish all rules, Mr. Holman that it would be in violation of the Constitution, Mr. Randall that it would open the Treasury to all schemes, Mr. Cox that it would be better for the House to suspend all rules and go home, and Mr. Wood that it would be setting a very bad precedent for the next House.

On the other side it was declared by Mr. Butler that the object was only to prevent a waste of public time, and it was denied by Cessna that it would throw open the Treasury doors to anybody.

Some opposition also came from the Republican side of the chamber—from Merrian (New York), Kasson (Iowa), and Smith (Ohio).

The resolution was rejected—yeas, 150; nays, 98—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

Among the Republicans who voted "no" were Messrs. Buffington, Burchard, Burleigh, Foster, Hale (Maine), Hale (New York), Kasson, Merrian, Phelps, Pierce, E. H. Roberts, Sener, Smith (Ohio), Willard (Vermont), and Willard (Michigan).

Mr. NEGLEY, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill amendatory of the act of March 3d, 1873, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis.

Mr. STANARD moved an amendment, requiring it to be built in two continuous spans, not less than 450 feet in the clear. Agreed to, and the bill as amended passed—yeas, 217; nays, 4.

BUTLER FAILS AGAIN TO GET HIS DARLING BILL THROUGH.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass) moved to suspend the rules and take from the Speaker's table the Senate Civil Rights bill for consideration at the present time and continuously till final disposition be had thereof and that no dilatory motion be allowed until such bill and amendments have been finally disposed of.

Dilatory motions were immediately resorted to by the Democrats to prevent a vote on Butler's resolutions.

Finally a direct vote was taken on the motion and resulted—yeas, 147; nays, 93—not two-thirds in the affirmative, so the motion was defeated. The Republicans voting no were Butler (Tenn.), Harrison,

Hyde, Lofland, Lowndes, Maynard, Sener, Sheate, Sloan, Smith of Va, Stannard, Strait and Hornburg.

Mr. DURHAM presented a memorial and petition signed by six thousand residents of Kentucky asking Congress to submit for ratification an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of spirituous liquors, such amendment to take effect January 1st, 1876.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 26, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President.

It provides that from three to ten days next prior to the last Monday in every January following any election for President or Vice President, the Senate shall appoint four Senators and the House of Representatives five of its members and such nine persons shall constitute a Committee upon elections of President and Vice President. A majority of said Committee shall be a quorum and the concurrence of said majority shall be necessary in any action thereof. Each member of the Committee shall take special oath to perform the duties imposed upon him by the provisions of this bill. The Senate and House are required to meet together in the hall of the House at one o'clock on said Monday of January and meet daily (Sunday excepted) until the duties hereafter specified are performed.

The President of the Senate is to preside and open all certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of votes cast for President or Vice President, and after so opening them the papers shall all be delivered to the committee above provided for, who shall proceed to examine the same and report in writing as soon as possible the state of the votes and what person, if any, have been, pursuant to law, elected President or Vice President. If, when the report is made, any question is raised by any Senator or member of the House touching the legal validity of any vote or proceeding of the committee the two Houses shall consider the matter separately, and if they concur their judgment shall stand, and the report of the committee be modified accordingly, but if the two Houses do not concur then the report of the committee shall stand and the persons so declared elected shall be deemed prima facie entitled to exercise the functions of their offices subject to any contest made in due course of law. Referred.

THE LOUISIANA PROBLEM.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Schurz instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana the rights of self-government under the Constitution, and Mr. Pease continued his argument, dwelling at length upon Southern outrages. In conclusion he referred to the argument of the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) and called upon that Senator, as a leader of the Democratic party to say to the Democrats in the South that outrages must be stopped.

Mr. THURMAN said: On the 18th of January, 1871, in a speech in the Senate, he condemned anything like violence, and said every outrage of the kind complained of in the South was only an injury to the party to which he belonged, and if his voice could reach every man in the South who violated the law, and have potential influence with him it would be addressed to him in three simple words: "Obey the law." Nothing was to be gained by outrage. Those were his words four years ago for which the then Senator from Alabama, Mr. Warner, expressed upon this floor his thanks and characterized his (Thurman's) word as brave and useful words for which he (Warner) honored him. If there were outrages in the South, it was not the fault of the Democratic party on this floor or in the other House of Congress. The picture of Southern society was not to be drawn by clippings from newspapers. If ad nausem clippings were to be taken as a picture of society, there might be pictures of Northern society drawn in that way which would make any man living north of the Potamac river shudder. History was not to be made in that way, and it was poor service for any man to his country to stand up here as the herald and compiler of all these acts which find recital on hearsay in the daily press of the country. The record made in this Senate was not to be the great Police Gazette of the nation. The great question now engaging the Senate could not be obscured by all the clippings from newspapers industry could possibly collect.

Before concluding the argument the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. HARRISON, from the Committee on Elections, presented a report on the proposed amendment to the Constitution as to the election of President and Vice President in favor of the plurality system and a minority report was presented by Mr. Smith (N. Y.), recommending the abolition of electoral colleges and a direct election by the people. Ordered printed.

THE PROPOSED NEW STATE.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely to the bill to create a new State out of certain portions of Louisiana and Texas. Laid on the table.

Mr. CESSNA, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely to the bill for the relief of Southern States by compromise and settlement of their debts. Laid on the table.

ANOTHER PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. POTTER from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the Constitution:

Article 16—From and after the next election for President of the United States, the President shall hold his office during a term of six years, and together with the Vice President chosen for the same term be elected in the manner as now provided or that may hereafter be provided; but neither the President nor Vice President (when the office of President has devolved upon him) shall be eligible for re-election as President.

He remarked that the amendment would not affect the next Presidential term, and moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered.

Mr. E. R. HOAR expressed surprise that such a proposition should be passed without discussion.

Mr. POTTER replied that if any question had been discussed, and discussed until everybody within the House and outside was familiar with it, it was this question.

Mr. GARFIELD inquired how it would be with the Vice President succeeding to the Presidential office within a week of the close of the term.

Mr. POTTER replied that he would have to take the office with its restrictions and disabilities.

Mr. E. R. HOAR remarked, that while he was not of the opinion that there was likely to be any occasion when he should favor, or believed the American people would favor the continuance of any person in the Presidential office beyond two terms, he did not believe that an argument as to the corruption of the people by the Executive power was one on the strength of which the people should confess that they needed such protection against such influence as that they would deliberately deprive themselves of the power of selecting their Chief Magistrate. He remembered a conversation which he had with an eminent gentleman standing high in office in reference to the re-election of Lincoln and who was very much opposed to his re-election, and he (Hoar) had then said that he believed the American people intended to re-elect Lincoln if necessary during the rest of his life until he was recognized by every part of the country as President of the United States. He (Hoar) did not propose to aid in depriving the American people of the right under any emergency or exigency of determining whom they should keep in the Presidential chair. He did not believe that they ever would keep a man beyond the time which Washington's example had sanctioned and which was one of the traditions of the Republic, but it was a very grave and serious question to deprive the people of the power to choose.

Mr. KASSON suggested that it was a serious question with all popular Governments whether ineligibility should apply to any but the next term of office, and he proposed to amend the bill in that respect, allowing eligibility after six years. The amendment was allowed to be offered.

On motion of Mr. E. R. Hoar, the vote ordering the main question was reconsidered, and the question opened to discussion.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), defended the Judiciary Committee from the implied censure of his colleague (Hoar), in regard to passing the Constitutional amendment under the previous question. The proposition was simply offered to the American people to decide after full consideration, and without any previous question. If the House said it would not offer such an amendment, there was no way in which the people could discuss and pass upon it. The House could stand in the way of Constitutional amendments, but it could not bind the people in any other way. Therefore, he should be pretty liberal in voting the propositions for Constitutional amendments to be sent to the people. If people wanted them they ought to have them, and if they did not want them they would take good care in several States not to pass them.

Mr. HAZELTON (Wis.)—Have there been petitions from several States for this amendment?

Mr. BUTLER—For a long series of years there has been agitation and petitions for this amendment. It has been urged all over the country and it comes up now without any possible personal relations to it. Nobody, so far as I know, has a single idea of any possible personal relations to the present Executive. I agree that the people ought to have the right to elect a man President just as many times as they choose and nobody ought to interfere with that right. But the people ought also to have a correlative right, which is to say, that they will not elect a man more than once if they want to say so, and if we will not give them that privilege they can never have the opportunity of saying so.

I do not think that this proposition refers to the corruption of the people by the President, but that it rather refers to the political action of Congress. It has been said that a new president is engaged in getting offices under him, and that the second congress is engaged in seeing how it can make a new president so as to get offices under him. It is therefore desirable to have one term of Congress for attending to business without any such temptation. It has also been said that the reason why the country has been so unsuccessful in Vice Presidents when they became Presidents is that they have always looked to a re-election, and therefore we propose to take away the temptation from the Vice President as well as from the President. I differ, however, with my colleague.

A THIRD TERM MAN.

Mr. HOAR—I can conceive a condition of things under which I would vote for a President three, four, five or ten times. How does my colleague differ from me in saying that?

Mr. BUTLER—If I do not differ with my colleague, I am glad for once in my life to agree with him. I say to-day that I believe that the saying of the late President Lincoln had good sense and good wit, that it is not worth while to swap horses in crossing a stream. When George Washington set up the example he had got across, and all was peace and quiet, but the time which would call for the re-election of a President is when a strong hand has hold of the Government, and when in a time when thousands and thousands are murdered in one section of the country without any punishment for their murder, and the people feel a doubt as to what will be the future of the country without a re-election. Then I can conceive a possibility of the people coming up as one man to the re-election of a strong hand that will hold the Government in the future as it held it in the past. Then they will cry out in the language of the poet laureate of Great Britain—

O God! for a man with head, heart, hand,
Like one of the simple great ones, gone
Forever and forever by;
A still, strong man in a blatant land,
Whatever they call him, what care I?
Aristocrat, autocrat, democrat—one
Who can rule, and dare not lie.

I can conceive of that, and the only thing that will ever make a third term successful, and I warn my Democratic friends of it, is the keeping of one section of the country disturbed and at war with itself. If a third term for President is now made possible, it is made so only by upturning which you [indicating Democrats] have thrown upon us, and if it is possible it will be done by you.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS said: As I read history, republics are overthrown by the plea of necessity and in times of great excitement, and I desire that in cold blood, the American people shall have an opportunity to say whether or not they are willing in any emergency to re-elect a President for a third time. As I read history, the dangers to republics come not as the gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) suggested from below, but always from above, always from a pretense that the country needs a strong man; always from a pretense that there are disturbances somewhere, that there is need of an army and of a military chieftain. Dictators come through the plea of necessity. Tell me one Republic that has ever been overthrown in any way other than that. I want the American people at least to have the opportunity to say how they read history, and whether they do not believe that in that way lies murder to a Republic. For one, I desire to say that even in the case which the gentleman from Massachusetts has suggested—the re-election of Lincoln—it would have been better to have re-elected another rather than establish the principle of a continuous Executive. I cannot conceive a contingency in which I would be willing to be for a continuous Executive of this Republic, and I ask the gentleman on this side to consider whether or not they are willing now to be put upon record as willing to invite a contingency in the future, when we shall be called upon to meet the question of disturbance, of excitement, of a continuous Executive, of a strong man in a strong Government. My faith is not in strong men. My faith is in the American people. Constitutions are made in times of deliberation. If they are good Constitutions, and I want the American people to have the privilege of saying what their Constitution shall be, I deem that as infinitely more important than the privilege at any time of being able to call upon one man, however strong, or however great, and I think it is essential to the Republic that an amendment like this shall be put into the Constitution.

Mr. WARD (Ills.) argued against the proposed amendment on the ground that the people are competent to determine who should be President. He saw no reason for saying that the American people should establish a statue so high that it could not be readily reached, saying that in future they shall not elect this man or that man. He had heard no clamor for this constitutional amendment. As he would trust his own vote in the Presidential election so he was willing to trust the people. He moved to lay the joint resolution on the table.

The House refused to lay it on the table. —Yeas, 98; nays, 138:

Mr. WARD (Ills.) then moved to recommit it to the Judiciary Committee. Negatived—Yeas, 110; nays, 123.

THE JOINT RESOLUTION REJECTED.

The joint resolution was then rejected—Yeas, 134; nays, 104—less than two-thirds in the affirmative. All the Democrats voted for it and the following Republicans: Messrs. Allright, Buffington, Cannor, Cessna, Chittenden, Clayton, Darrall, Dawes, Dunnell, Field, Foster, Garfield, Gooch, Gunckel, Harrison, Hawley (Conn.), Hazelton (N. J.), Haskins, Hunter, Kasson, Kellogg, Killinger, Lawrence, Lowndes, McCrary, Merriam, Monroe, Phelps, Phillips, Pierce, Pollard, E. H. Roberts, Sawyer, Scudder (N. Y.), Smith (Va.), Smith (Ohio), Southard, Stanard, Strait, Strawbridge, Thornburgh, Tremaine, Willard (Vt.), Willard (Mich.), Williams (Mass.) and Wilson (Ind.)

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1875.

THE SENATE.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Schurz, in regard to Louisiana, and Mr. Thurman took the floor and said:

The men who had been in power during the past two years in Louisiana were in power by the grossest usurpation of a Federal judgship, by the bayonets of the army of the United States and the Federal Government. The sole title Kellogg had to the office of Governor, was given him by the President of the United States. He traced the beginning of this trouble in Louisiana to Washington City, and read from a telegram of Attorney General Williams, dated December 3, 1872, directing Mr. Packard to enforce the decrees and mandates of the United States Court, no matter by whom resisted. He argued that there was no resistance to the Federal Court, and all correspondence previous to the telegram did not contain a word to show that the lawful decrees of the Court would be resisted. Under

A MIDNIGHT ORDER,

made not in a Court, not by the Court, but by this man Durell, who was in a conspiracy with Packard, the State House was seized and batteries planted around it to keep the people of Louisiana from entering it. Durell would not have made that order and Packard would not have executed it, had not telegrams from Washington assured them they would be sustained. He next referred to

THE LYNCH RETURNING BOARD

and said the report of the Committee of the Senate, as well as the the able speech of the Senator from Wisconsin (Carpenter) showed, it had not even the color of authority, much less a legal right to count the vote in 1872. Their action was a usurpation. He then read from Carpenter's speech and testimony taken up by the Committee in regard to fraudulent affidavits, and what use was made of them by the Lynch Board and said every member of that Board was rewarded with a lucrative office by Kellogg, or by the Legislature of Louisiana.

DESPOTIC POWER EXERCISED BY THE PRESIDENT.

He next referred to the appeal of McEnery and the people of Louisiana to the President, and the telegram of Attorney General Williams to McEnery, telling him he need not visit Washington with the Committee of One Hundred, as the President was unchanged, and the sooner people there acquiesced the sooner order would be restored, and said he knew of no despot on the face of the globe who would refuse to hear men under such circumstances. That telegram was to the effect that the President's mind, right or wrong, was never to be altered. McEnery asked to be heard. The Legislature asked to be heard. The people asked to be heard, but they were not. Packard was heard, Casey, the brother-in-law of the President, was heard, but the people were refused.

FEARFUL CORRUPTION.

He argued that this Louisiana case could not be touched without touching pitch. There was nothing but corruption everywhere. Durrell escaped impeachment by his resignation, yet the usurpation inaugurated by him was still maintained and the people of Louisiana were smarting under it. They would not be American citizens, if they did not smart under it, because they felt aggrieved by all these wrongs. They were pronounced banditti by the Lieutenant General of the United States, whose telegrams to the President were as if he was a satrop of some Persian Emperor. Was not such a state of things calculated to disturb the people of Louisiana? The usurpation there was such that no people on the face of this earth could rest under it. Since Kellogg's inauguration, securities of the State had fallen from seventy or eighty down to twenty-five. The securities of the city of New Orleans had fallen from eighty to ninety down to thirty or forty. Bank shares and railroad stock had fallen in a corresponding degree.

BURDENSOME TAXATION.

In the district of Natchitochez the tax reached eight per cent of the assessed value of property, and yet the people were expected to be quiet and contented with a taxation of more than five times the average tax in Ohio. They were expected to remain quiet. If they did not, the Lieut. Gen. of the United States proposed to the President that they should be proclaimed banditti. He (Thurman) never expected to see the day in what was once called free America when such things as these would take place, and any man calling himself a freeman, defend them. The same frauds of two years ago in Louisiana were being repeated now and the same power which upheld them then was upholding them now.

Another fraudulent Returning Board had dropped out twenty-nine Conservative members of the Legislature, and the army of the United States was upholding that act. The attempt was now made to divert public attention from this enormity by caviling about the mode in which the House of Representative of the State was organized. He argued that five men, who were rejected, were legal members of the body duly elected. If they had not been, the Returning Board would never have referred their cases to the Legislature. They had just as much right to that House as he (Thurman) had a right to take part in the proceedings of this Senate. His colleague (Sherman) had said it was right to eject those five men. He (Thurman) would like to know how his colleague would feel if Governor Allen of Ohio should send a posse to the Legislature of that State and take out five Republican members. The Constitution of Louisiana required that each parish in the State should have at least one representative and the House was to be the judge of election, qualifications and returns of its own members. There were one hundred and six members present in the House. A committee of the House of Representatives had reported that fifty-three were Republicans and fifty-three Democrats, but the sworn statements of Wiltz and others who are familiar with the politics of those present showed that fifty-four were Democrats and fifty-two Republicans. There was no contest for the seats of the five men ejected. They were simply omitted by the Returning Board, and that omission excluded them. That omission was a violation of the sworn duty of that Returning Board. Those men were adjudged to be intruders on that account, and marched out by an officer of the army of the United States. Was that a Republican Government? The Returning Board might just as well have omitted fifty men as five. When the senator from New York (Conkling) was last sworn in as a member of the Senate, his credentials were not here, but his friend by the side of him, an Ex-Vice President, Hamlin, said he had known of instances where senators were sworn in on the simple announcement of facts. All knew that the Senator had been elected and when it was suggested that he be sworn in all said amen.

His colleague (Sherman) might just as well have said that President Grant could have sent a file of soldiers down here and put the Senator from New York out. If President Grant had been a Democrat under this new doctrine, he might have marched the Senator out. His colleague (Sherman) thought it was a horrible thing that Mr. Vigers, Clerk of the former House of Representatives in Louisiana was not allowed to organize the House on the 4th inst. He was not Clerk of the House which assembled on that day and had no right there. The Constitution of Louisiana did not even provide that he should call the roll, but only that he should provide a list of members. He had no more right in that House on the 4th inst. than any other citizen of Louisiana.

His colleague (Sherman) had dwelt with great force upon the fact that the yeas and nays were refused. Had it come to this that if the Speaker of a State Legislature made an erroneous ruling, an army officer of the United States could enter the halls of the Legislature and take such a Speaker out of his seat.

GRANT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Thurman next referred to the message of the President of the United States in reply to the resolution of the Senate of the 8th inst, and said there never was a paper so full of omissions of material facts that ever eminated from a Chief Magistrate of this country. He would not speak disrespectfully of the President, but his message was open to criticism. The resolution passed by the Senate requested the President to inform the Senate whether any portion of the army of the United States or any officer or officers, soldier or soldiers of such army did in any manner interfere or intermeddle with, control, or seek to control the organization of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, &c. The Senate had a right to suppose that if military interference had taken place, an official report was on file in the war department. The interference was on the fourth inst., and sufficient time had passed before the message was sent to the Senate to enable the officer in New Orleans to make the report. Instead of such report, there was a telegram from General Sheridan. There was no report from General DeTrobiand. No report from General Emory, only a one sided telegram from General Sheridan in which the most material facts were omitted and propositions made which were entirely indefensible. What account had General DeTrobiand to give for his action. Where was the order of his superior, General Emory. Why did Emory issue such an order, and what steps had the President taken to bring these offenders to justice. Upon all these points the message was as silent as the grave. The President replied the army was not made up of lawyers, but in no country of the world was ignorance of law to be pleaded as an excuse for the commission of crime. If Senators desired free institutions to be preserved, it was time to teach the army, from the highest to the lowest man in it, that there was such a thing as law, and ignorance of it was no defence for violating it. They must be taught that States as well as the Federal government had rights that must be respected.

He argued that there was a quorum of the House present at the organization on the 4th inst., and participated therein. Seventy-one votes were cast for Speaker, and the Republican members were sworn in by Mr. Wiltz. Why were all these facts ignored by Gen. Sheridan?

IMPORTANT OMISSIONS IN SHERIDAN'S DISPATCHES.

Again: A Committee on Privileges and Elections was appointed, which committee made a report, and the Republican members thereof made a minority report. All these were conclusive facts, but they were omitted by Gen. Sheridan. No matter whether Gen. Sheridan was a lawyer or not, it was his duty to tell the whole truth. He knew when he wrote those telegrams that the Senate was in the midst of a heated debate on the subject. He knew a resolution calling for information would pass, and that his telegrams would form a part of that information. Why then were these facts left out? Gen. Sheridan said the request to restore order was reasonable and in accordance with law. He (Thurman) did not know in accordance with what law, unless it was the law which Gen. Sheridan wanted to allow him to hang men. The speaker commented at some length on the telegrams of Gen. Sheridan and said: He would like to know where the law was for placing the military under the governor of a State. The whole truth was his military interference took place for the purpose of the usurping government of Louisiana, just as it was usurped two years ago.

IMBECILITY OF THE KELLOGG REGIME.

Mr. Thurman said: If as many murders had been committed in Louisiana since 1866 as stated by Gen. Sheridan, it showed that the administration of the Republican party in that State had been a failure, and it was time for it to let some other party try. Why was it that the party had applied no remedy for all these troubles? It had been in possession since the State was reconstructed.

In conclusion, he said: If outrages did exist, they were to be deplored, but there was something still more deplorable than outrages. When an attempt was made to overthrow free insitutions of the American people, an evil was being perpetrated which could have no parallel. The people of this country were not accustomed to see the military place itself above the civil power. It was a bad thing to assassinate a man, but a worse act to assassinate the Constitution of the State. The acts of the military have driven a dagger to the heart of free institutions in this country.

Mr. CONKLING obtained the floor, but yielded for a motion to adjourn.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

After the reading of the journal and the disposition of some routine business, Mr. Butler (Mass.) called up the motion made by him last session when the House Civil Rights bill was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee to reconsider that action of the House. This is a privileged motion and can be called up at any time.

Mr. RANDALL immediately raised the question on consideration, but before any action could be taken upon it, he supplemented it with a motion to adjourn, and that motion was in turn supplemented by a motion by Mr. Eldridge that when the House adjourn it be to meet on Friday next. These two motions alternating and only varied by the motion to adjourn over till Saturday were the only questions on which for many hours the House was called upon to act. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and as that process consumes half an hour or over according as the clerk calls the names, fast or slow, and they were called very slow.

The House had passed upon each of these motions three or four times within the period usually given to day's sitting. In the meantime no proposition for adjustment or compromise came from either side. It was understood that members on the Republican side were determined to force the House to a direct vote on the Civil Rights bill, and it was equally manifest that the Democrats were as decidedly determined to prevent it. It was a mere

QUESTION OF PHYSICAL ENDURANCE.

At one time Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, seemed to have the offer of a compromise to submit, but was prevented from doing so by calls for the regular order. When the proceeding had gone on for some four hours, Mr. Butler (Mass), rose and said that he had a proposition to make.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, speaking for the Democratic side of the House, said "that they had no objection, if an opportunity was given to that side for a reply."

BUTLER'S PROPOSTION.

After some objections were made and withdrawn, Mr. Butler was allowed to make his proposition. He said: We have now wasted four hours of public time on the question of the consideration of the Civil Rights bill. I desire to say to the opposite side of the House that if the bill is allowed to be considered, we, on this side of the House will permit all proper opportunity for debate, and will permit all proper germane amendments to be offered, so that the simple question is a question of the consideration of a public measure, leaving every man to move his amendments and to make such a speech as the House will listen to, and leaving the bill to be considered fairly and properly.

Mr. M'CRARY here asked for the privilege of reading a resolution which he had prepared. Objections were made by members on the Democratic side to the resolution being read by the Clerk, whereupon Mr. Butler said he would embody it as a part of his statement, and he proceeded to read it himself. It was that on motion to consider, two hours should be allowed for debate of which all but thirty minutes should be allowed to opponents of the measure and that when the bill came before the House, four hours should be allowed for debate, of which one-half should be given to the opponents of the bill; that six amendments should be allowed to be offered and voted on saperately, but that no dilatory motions should be allowed.

Mr. RANDALL replied: We said in reply to the proposition of the gentleman from Massachusetts, as for myself, as there is a special order assigned for to-day—the postoffice appropriation bill, and I propose that we shall proceed to dispose of all other regular appropriation bills; then, after we have thus provided everything necessary to carry on the Government from the first of July, 1875, to the first of July, 1876, let the struggle as to this Civil Right's bill go on, for, after all, its a question of physical endurance. This side of the house, so far as I know, wants to avoid an extra session of Congress on the fourth of March next.

Mr. BUTLER—My answer to that proposition is first, that the gentleman from Pennsylvania is not a member of the Committee on Appropriations which has control of appropriation bills, and second that the majority of this House, which is responsible to the country for legislation, cannot permit the minority to dictate what legislation we shall present for consideration to the House and to the country.

The negotiations were here abruptly broken off by calls for regular order from both sides, but more particularly from the Republican side, and the monotonous call of the roll on the usual dilatory motions were proceeded with.

Dilatory motions were made until eleven o'clock with every indication of a continuance of the session till twelve o'clock tomorrow. The votes have been strictly of a party character. The sixteenth roll call was commenced at eleven o'clock. No prospect of any legislation to-night.

On the last roll call two hundred and five members answered to their names, showing that but a comparatively small number have grown weary of the fight and most of these were perhaps in and around the Capitol.

The House at this hour—1:35 A. M.—is still engaged in filibustering, with no prospects of an adjournment.

HARRISBURG.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG Jan. 27, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The following bill was put on third reading:

An act to declare the trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America to be legal successors of "the trustees of the Presbyterian house," and to authorize the latter corporation to transfer the property held by them to the former.

After debate it was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Reform.

Some six bills were read the second time and ordered to be transcribed for a third reading, all of which have been published.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

An act was offered supplementary to an act authorizing married women to sell and transfer capital stocks and extending provisions so as to include loans as well as capital stocks of corporations of this Commonwealth. Passed.

PLANKROAD COMPANIES.

An act to provide for the surrender of the franchises of turnpike or plankroad companies within the Commonwealth over and upon such portions of their road as may be within the limits of any incorporated city. Passed.

A supplement to an act entitled "an act to authorize the formation and regulation of railroad companies," approved April 4, A. D., 1868. Passed.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

An election was ordered to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Fagan, of Philadelphia.

MAGISTERIAL COURTS.

An act relative to the establishment and jurisdiction of magistrates' courts in Philadelphia. The bill was put on its second reading and amended by Messrs. Huhn, Spicer and Faunce of Philadelphia, and occasioned considerable debate, and what is known as the compromise bill finally passed a second reading.

MEDICAL PRACTICE.

A joint resolution appointing a committee of five members of the Senate and eight from the House to prepare a bill to regulate medical practice in the State, was read.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

Mr. Graham (Allegheny) offered an act fixing and regulating the terms of municipal officers by the people, which passed first reading.

Mr. FOSTER (Schuylkill), read in place a bill entitled an act to repeal the 7th section of an act entitled an act for the taxation of corporations. This act repeals all taxes on coal.

Adjourned.

DECISION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL RELATIVE TO PITTSBURGH ALDERMEN.

The Attorney General, in a conversation, has expressed the opinion that our Pittsburgh aldermen have became intolerable bores, as they are seeking gratis opinions from him. He decides that all aldermen whose terms expire one or two years hence, and that go before the people seeking their ballots at the coming election, must resign, or if defeated, they cannot farther hold on to their offices.

OHIO NEWS.

THERE are three mills in operation in Youngstown and one idle.

THE mills in Cleveland are all standing idle. About half the blast furnaces in the vicinity are blowing.

A VEIN of gas has been struck by Ottawa county well diggers, which can be lighted ten feet above the surface.

A COMPANY of practical working men is being organized on a co-operative system for the purpose of building a rolling mill in Youngstown.

BEECHER'S TRIAL.

MOULTON STILL DIVULGING.

NEW YORK, January 26,—At the opening of Court, the cross-examination of Mr. Moulton was resumed. The examination had not proceeded far when a message was brought to Moulton. He asked permission to leave the Court room for a few moments, which was accorded; on his return he stated he had just received intelligence of the death of his mother. The defense and prosecution wishing to finish with him to-day and allow him to go, Moulton again took the stand and resumed.

Think I have produced all the letters of Beecher in my possession; some of them I destroyed, I supposs intentionally; can't tell anything about the time of their destruction, but think it was some time before I was subpœned; I never said to Mr. Swan that Beecher and I had got into a controversy and that Mr. Beecher had either got to destroy me or I would destroy Beecher.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

This concluded the cross-examination of the witness and Ex-Judge Fullerton began his re-direct examination. Cannot remember any of the particular letters or envelopes relating to the controversy destroyed by me. The witness was asked with regard to the conversation between him and Beecher on July 5th, which was the subject of a long contest between the counsel, but was finally ruled in order by the Court. The question was answered by the witness and the Court then took the usual recess.

LETTER OF MRS. TILTON TO HER HUSBAND.

After recess, Moulton's redirect examination was continued. A letter was handed to the witness which he identified and said he received the letter at the hands of Tilton written to him by Mrs. Tilton. My hostility was commenced against Beecher by seeing, in his statements and his saying that he would ruin me. The witness was asked what Tilton said on receiving Beecher's letter of August 7th, 1874, which gave rise to a long discussion among the counsel, but was finally allowed by the Court. The witness replied: Tilton, on that occasion said, you know I have not had access to your repository of material.

BEECHER'S LETTER TO MOULTON.

The attention of witness was also called to the letter of August 5th. Evarts said that this letter, he understood, was not in evidence, and was shown to witness only to refresh his memory, and any evidence relating to it he would object to. The letter was one written by Beecher calling on Moulton to produce the papers before the Investigating Committee.

Witness replied: On receipt of this letter, I procured Theodore Tilton's consent and went before the Committee with all the letters.

Mr. Evarts objected to this, but Judge Neilson said he admitted it to show that Tilton's consent was given for submission of the papers to the Committee.

MOULTON BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

I went to the Committee and told them I would produce the papers next day before them; I went before the Committee after that and took the papers incorporated in Tilton's statement before them. The witness was asked by counsel why he did not take other papers with him, and this was objected to by Mr. Evarts, but allowed by the Court.

The witness replied: On Sunday preceding the Monday on which I had promised to take the papers before the Committee, General Tracy went with me to see General Butler at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with regard to the suppression of the statement. We had a conversation together. In consequence of what took place then I refrained from taking the papers. Tracy was acting for Beecher. [This latter sentence was ordered to be stricken out by the Court]. We had a conference the next morning at my house. The statement referred to was the first long one I prepared and published. Mr. Tilton or Mrs. Tilton did not know that any money came directly or indirectly from Beecher; I never told them so; I never became acquainted with Mrs. Woodhull until after the publication of her card in the World; she was invited to my house in order that I might use my influence with her to

SUPPRESS THESE STORIES

against Beecher; my wife objected to her being brought there; when Mr. Tilton introduced Mrs. Woodhull to the audience in Steinway Hall, on the evening of her lecture, he came forward with the lady on his arm and said as nearly as I recollect it:

TILTON INTRODUCING MRS. WOODHULL.

Ladies and Gentlemen: It is quite unusual for me to be in town during the lecture season, and I unexpectedly find myself in here to-night. I find that several representative men have been asked to introduce the lady who will address you, to this audience. Some have refused on the ground that they knew nothing of her character, and others that they are in doubt as to her views. As to the first, I think I know it, and will therefore take the responsibility of vouching for it; and as to the second point I do not know what her views are, and I have never heard her express them. She may be a fanatic or a fool, but I would rather be either or both than lack the courage to ask from an American audience for a woman the right of freedom of speech. [Applause from the gallery.]

The suggestion was made to us to go to the lecture about five or six o'clock in the afternoon; I am a member of the Produce Exchange, and have been so for many years; a great number of men spoke to me about the scandal after it broke out; I should think about twenty or thirty.

An argument having arisen between the counsel as to whether the witness had any conversation with Beecher in regard to what he might say about the matter to any person who might speak to him, Mr. Beach rose, and addressing the Court, stated that a Times reporter said he had received some points from one of the counsel to be used in preparing an article for publication on the cross-examination of this witness, which would be freely commented upon in the article. He asked the Court to admonish the person about to publish the article. If this party published comments on the case, the counsel threatened to bring him before the Court, and have him punished for contempt.

Judge Neilson said that he could take no action other than counselling the jury not to read of the case in the papers.

The counsel remarked that there was a statute in force giving the Court power to punish a party so offending.

The Court replied that comments on the case might occur in a New Jersey paper or a Philadelphia one and so find its way into the homes of some of the jury, and this Court had no control over them.

BEECHER'S CONFESSION.

The witness continued: On the occasion of my interview with Charles Storrs, I told him I had telegraphed to Lowell to the committee that I would go before them to testify that Beecher had told me he had committed adultery with another woman besides Mrs. Tilton; I said that my cross-examination before the committee would do away with publishing the statements; the portrait hanging in my parlor was given to me by Tilton in 1871; witness was shown four notes which he identified as the notes given the subscribers to the Golden Age by Theodore Tilton, and also a letter accompanying them; they were offered in evidence by ex-Judge Fullerton; the letter was addressed to Tilton and informed him that subscribers herewith returned him the notes and wished success to his paper in the future; witness said the Woodhull publication appeared in the paper before these notes were given back.

At this point the Court adjourned for the day. Moulton, it is stated, will resume the stand to-morrow.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Upon assembling Moulton resumed his testimony: Mrs. Tilton was an eminently devoted wife and mother during the years 1869, '70 and '71; she was as devoted as I have ever known her; I have no special remembrance of her demeanor in the fall of 1863; I was acquainted with the religious views of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton during these years; I seldom saw Beecher and Mrs. Tilton together then; their conduct at those times was eminently proper and decorous. The defense announced this was all they had to ask the witness, who retired and the usual recess was taken.

TESTIMONY OF MR. WEST.

After recess Ex-Judge Fullerton called Mr. William T. West to the stand. He said: I am cashier in a bank in New York, and reside in Brooklyn; I was in Plymouth Church from 1870 to 1873, and was a member of the Examining Committee in 1870; Mr. Beecher requested to be appointed a committee of one to see Mr. Tilton after the Woodhull biography was published, and he was so appointed; Mr. Beecher reported to the Committee having seen Mr. Tilton; that he (Tilton) was in a critical position; that he had had many troubles and been surrounded by bad influence, and he thought Tilton should be left to his friends and no action taken by the church; I called on Beecher in November, 1872, and informed him he had been appointed one of a sub committee to see Tilton in reference to his position in the Woodhull matter. Beecher replied he was very busy then, but would meet the committee in about three weeks; Mr. Beecher said that his story rested simply on the words of the whores, but that if any person of responsibility made these attacks, I would see how soon he should dispose of them; I told him Tilton was a responsible person, and that if he put forth these stories, he should be expelled from the church; no card was published to my knowledge in the Golden Age denying the charges.

The next interview with Beecher was on the 27th of June, 1873, when I made the charge against Tilton before the Examining Committee; the amended charges were placed before the committee on July 2, 1873; when my charges were submitted to the committee, Beecher said to me "I was taking the right course, but he thought this was not the proper time to submit the charges, as many of the members were absent in the country; when Beecher spoke to me, his tone was angry and threatening; before I presented the charges to the committee, I told Beecher their substance.

Mr. Fullerton read the charges preferred by Mr. West against Theodore Tilton before the Committee. These charges were returned to me by the Committee for amendment; Mr. Beecher had the same knowledge of the amended charges as of the former, leaving out the third specification. The amended charges were read by Mr. Fullerton. The amended charges were submitted to the Committee on the 2d of September, 1873; the Committee adopted resolutions on the charges; I saw Mrs. Bradshaw, and showed the third specification in the charges; I think this was in July or August, 1873.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Shearman—I remember at the interview with Beecher, made August 31st, 1863, he said that all difficulties between him and Tilton were buried; I remember Beecher distinctly making his report after his appointment as a committee of one to see Tilton; I think this report was made in the early part of November or December, 1871; I do not recollect that Beecher was present at the meeting on December 1st, 1873; there never was anything done in the matter of Tilton at the public meetings of the Examining Committee before the church. The witness was shown the minutes of the Committee and after refreshing his memory, admitted that Beecher had not been appointed a committee but had been informally directed to visit Tilton; he was also shown a pamphlet, but could not recognize it as the life of V. Woodhull; he said, "I saw her life on the news stands and heard it talked about.

Mr. Franklin Woodruff was the next witness called; he responded in answer to Fullerton: I am a member of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson and a partner of Moulton; remember an interview at Tracy's office between Moulton, Tracy and myself; we met in consultation in reference to matters growing out of this scandal: the witness was asked what took place at that interview, but this was objected to on the ground that Beecher was not then present and a long argument ensued, the counsel for the prosecution arguing that as the proceedings at the interview were carried to Beecher they became evidence against him. The argument was still on when the Court adjourned for the day.

THE TEMPERANCE TOILERS.

MEETING OF THE PROHIBITION COMMITTEE—PROTEST AGAINST THE REPEAL OF THE LOCAL OPTION LAW.

The Prohibition Executive Committee held a regular weekly meeting at the Alliance Rooms on Monday morning, President Rabe in the Chair. After calling the meeting to order the Chairman announced that the State Temperance Union would assembled this morning at Harrisburg.

The bill offered by Mr Tower, in the House of Representatives, in favor of repealing the Local Option law, was read, and after some remarks from the Rev. Rogers, Rev. Ormond, and Rev. Beacom, the following committee was appointed to draft resolutions in opposition to repealing the law: Revs. E. E. Swift, Ormond and W. H. Phipps.

It was decided to hold a mass meeting in the rooms on Monday morning next and a ladies' meeting on the evening of the same day to take steps against the repeal of the Local Option law.

The Committee on Resolutions then returned with the following documents:

Whereas, the present Local Option law is an agreement entered into between the Legislature and the people, for the term of three years, and

Whereas, the repeal of the same, except with the consent of both parties concerned in its enaction, would be a breach of faith; therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly protest against the effort in the present Legislature for its repeal.

Resolved, secondly, That we expect our Representatives in the present Legislature to oppose

THE TAXPAYERS' UNION.

HUNTING UP THE PROCLAMATION.

MEETING OF THE TAXPAYERS YESTERDAY—THEIR CHASE AFTER THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION—"BARKING UP THE WRONG TREE"—ON THE TRAIL AGAIN — THE GAME CONSIDERED WORTHLESS—ADVANTAGES OF A NEW ELECTION TO THE TAXPAYERS—MR. JONES, OF BALTIMORE, AND HIS LITTLE PROVISO, ETC.

(From The Dail Posty, January 22.)

The Taxpayer's Central Executive Committee held a regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. George Finley in the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

MALICE TOWARDS NONE.

Mr. Finley offered the following:

Resolved, That in our efforts to procure a proclamation in order that a new election may be had we disclaim all feelings of malice towards any person or persons, and that to us it makes but little difference who the Chief Magistrate may be, provided he be honest and competent, but we do deem it a matter of importance to the taxpayers of this city, as to whether the immense profits amounting in the aggregate in three years, probably to $70,000 or $75,000, shall go into the pocket of that functionary, or whether it shall be put into the city treasury, thereby relieving the burden of taxes to that extent.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

TRACKING THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION

Judge Mellon from a sub-committee appointed in regard to the late elections, presented the following report in regard to the Mayor's proclamation:

Your committee respectfully report:

That ever since their appointment they have given the Mayor's proclamation hot pursuit. They first smoked it out with mandamus writs, and tracked it to the Commercial office. There they found they were barking up the wrong tree. They afterwards tracked it to the Gazette office. There they were assured they could catch it with a few greenbacks. Merely enough to cover the printers' bill. The Gazette men had doubts about whether the city officials wanted it or would care to pay for it. They couldn't see exactly to what account the Controller could charge it. It would not come under the head of "city banquets" or "City Hall furniture." It naturally belonged to

"MUNICIPAL FUNERALS,"

they thought; but as the legality of paying for such funerals out of the city funds had been questioned under the Wallace act, they doubted whether the Controller would allow it. To allay these doubts, your committee gave the Gazette their written obligation, with which they expressed themselves fully satisfied, and your Committee then thought they had the "game" secured. One of your committee, however, suggested they ought to have a *proof* before leaving the office, lest thieves might steal the copy; but he was overruled. The committee was sure they had it under their thumb, and informed their friends they might expect it the next morning for breakfast; but when your committee lifted the cover next morning,

THE "LITTLE JOKER" WASN'T THERE.

Some wizzard had whisked it away during the night. The Gazette men thought some errors existed in it and it needed a seal, &c.

We were waited on the next day by the Mayor's messenger, who informed us the proclamation was now all complete, revised, corrected and improved, with seal attached, &c., and he wanted to know what we would do about it. We would do no more than pay him for a copy of it. This did not seem satisfactory, although he promised the copy. Your committee could not venture more in view of the fact that they might not get it published in the official papers if they had it, and no other papers would do. They had already bargained for its publication and failed. The want of the city seal was no obstacle, as it requires no seal to make it valid, and errors in the copy, even if they existed, are not usually objected to by printers, if paid for setting up the job. Some wizard might suggest some other difficulty to the printers. If we bagged the game, it must be cooked in the captain's pot, and the Captain mightn't end it and go supperless to bed. Your committee would, therefore, recommend to let the proclamation severely alone, and when it ceases to be of importance it will probably come out of its own accord.

ITS VALUE TO THE TAXPAYERS.

This recommendation leads us to consider the value of the document to the taxpayers. Its value consists in its supposed necessity to a new election; but this is a mistake. It has been elevated to undue prominence by being called a proclamation. There is no such term used in the law or ordinance. No act of Assembly requires it. The act of Assembly provides for city elections and prescribes the day on which they shall be held, and the city ordinance prescribes it as a duty of the Mayor to give at least ten days notice of such elections in the official papers. The ordinance is merely directory, and if the Mayor neglects his duty it may be a misdemeanor on his part, and subject him to impeachment, but cannot take away the right of holding the election, or invalidate it if held. By a higher power—the State Legislature—the Sheriff of the county is directed to give notice of general elections; but if he neglected it, no one will say an election could not be held.

A NEW ELECTION MIGHT BREAK UP THE RING.

But if an election is held, what is its value to the taxpayer? With its political party value this general committee has no concern. It would have some value to us in its tendency to break up the city ring, but not so if the ring is supported and maintained by Councils. Unless Councils move for a change and for retrenchment no new set of officials can do much, or can be expected to do much in that line. No matter what political party they might belong to they would be absorbed as was Blackmore.

The only substantial service a new election would afford the taxpayer is the opportunity for a reduction of official salaries. Some fifty or sixty thousand dollars might be saved in that way. But this again depends on the Councils. If we had a new set of officers their salaries would then remain the same as at present unless Councils reduced them.

HOW TO REDUCE THE SALARIES.

Councils could now reduce all but the Mayor's salary if they would—and as to the Mayor, if Councils would simply pass a resolution requesting our delegation at Harrisburg to procure a repeal of that little proviso which Mr. Jones, going by way of Baltimore, had injected into the Act of Assembly of last June it would act like a charm, and Mr. Jones' enormous fees and emoluments could be dispensed with. He could be reduced to a modest salary like the Court House officials. There is no constitutional difficulty about it. The matter is just this. The Legislature of last year passed an act that in all cities the Councils should have the power to fix Mayor's salaries, which shall be in lieu of all fees and perquisites. This was all right and proper, but Mr. Jones of Baltimore had this little proviso added to it for his own special benefit, at least he is credited with it, viz.: "Provided that this act shall not effect the salary, fees and emoluments of any Mayor in office, or already elected to office." Now the same power which made can unmake, and all we need is a repeal of the words "or already elected to office." If our present delegation at Harrisburg will do this and our Councils will act on it, we are safe in the event of an election or no election, and whilst we hold the election of last year to have been premature, and would like to see a new deal and have our officials legally qualified, yet we do not consider a new election of paramount importance to us as taxpayers, as to induce us to allow ourselves to be used, by politicians and office seekers, to promote their individual interests.

THEIR TRUE POSITION.

We have deemed it necessary to explain what we think to be our true position, so that we may not be misconstrued. The Taxpayer's General Committee regards no interests but those of the general taxpayer, without distinction of party, or section, or locality. Our preference or opposition in regard to officials and councilmen is governed solely by their value to the taxpayers. We support or oppose candidates for municipal position solely on this ground, as this means everything. The city cannot prosper, and no trades or industries in it ever prosper when weighed down with oppressive taxation, and general party politics has nothing to do with municipal government.

The report was adopted.

A CITIZENS' NOMINATION WANTED.

An informal discussion was then had in regard to the expediency of calling a meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, to nominate a person for Mayor. Great difference of opinion prevailed on the matter. Capt. Ward was in favor of having the meeting called at once, and to nominate some honest, upright citizen for the office. Others thought it would be well to let the matter rest, until it was ascertained whether an election would be had or not. Judge Mellon thought it made but little difference who should be Mayor, that the persons who held the councilmanic offices should be looked after. No action was taken with reference to the matter however.

OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED TAX LAW.

Mr. Jas. D. Kelly offered the following:

Whereas, the law proposed by the sub-committee on taxation is not uniform on the same class of subjects or property within the territorial limits authorized for levying the tax, and it is not the object of the Taxpayers' Union to get up a bill for taxation that will be hard on one class of property for the benefit of the other, therefore be it

Resolved, That the said bill be indefinitely postponed, and that we stand to the object of our constitution to procure retrenchment of expenditures and honest administration of city affairs and reduction of taxation.

Considerable discussion was provoked by the resolution, but action upon it was postponed.

The enormous assessment for the construction of the Webster avenue sewer was then taken up and discussed, but the committee adjourned without taking any action on the matter.

THE PUDDLERS.

THE MEETING POSTPONED FOR LACK OF ROOM—A CHAT WITH SEVERAL BOILERS—HOW THEY LOOK AT THE SITUATION.

(From The Daily Post, January 23.)

Pursuant to announcement the puddlers assembled at the Hall of Union No. 1, on Fifth avenue, yesterday afternoon for the purpose of discussing the present situation of the lock-out. There were several hundred of the idle boilers, and the room selected for the meeting was much too small to give half their number admission. The hall and stairway were crowded, while the pavement in front of the building was lined with men.

In order to furnish better accommodations it was decided to appoint a committee to obtain the privilege of using old City Hall on Market street, and those assembled adjourned to that place. The committee, however, were unable to find Col. Campbell, from whom permission must be gotten to use the room, and in consequence the meeting was adjourned until some day next week. The use of the room could have been easily secured, but it had not been cleaned up yet since the chicken show and men were engaged at the time in cleaning it for the use of the Duquesne Greys in the evening.

Our reporter took advantage of the large gathering of boilers to ascertain if there was any change in the general feeling and opinion in regard to the lock-out. The majority refused to hold any conversation whatever, but those who did deign to talk, one and all answered "the men are determined to hold out." In support of their position they advance as an argument that the difference is only indirectly one of money; that it is the scale for which they are fighting. If the scale is once broken they say strikes innumerable will occur. When there are plenty of orders, the men will demand increased wages; when the orders are slack the proprietors will demand a reduction of wages, and thus difficulty upon difficulty will be had. The fact that the leaders are determined in their course was apparent yesterday. Many were heard muttering as they passed along the pavement "we can stand it six months yet," and other similar expressions.

One interesting little episode occurred on the pavement near the Opera House, that is worthy of mention. A mild mannered gentleman dressed in black and with a clerical expression beaming from his kindly countenance, ventured to ask one of the puddlers "what they expected to gain by their course?" The question was put in a kindly way, but in a moment the questioner was surrounded by a half dozen champions of the strikers.

"We ain't a 'going to work for no man for nothing" was responded by several voices.

"But the manufacturers don't ask your labor for nothing."

"Yes, they do," responded one of the most fluent. "We hardly got enough to keep our families from starving while the bosses all kept five or six sleek horses and men to attend to them, and wade in carpets up to their knees. We don't believe in working and letting them enjoy all the benefits while we have scarcely sufficient to eat."

The clerical gentleman answered that they could not expect to regulate the distribution of wealth by any demands for increased wages, but as the boilers were slow to see or to admit his statement he concluded it better to end the controversy and walked off with the remark "Well, they're all good fellows, but won't look to their own interests."

In conversation with an intelligent, elderly gentleman, who was formerly a puddler, but has saved sufficient from his earnings to lay back in ease in the days of his old age, our reporter was informed that he felt convinced that the boilers are just as determined to-day as they were at the beginning of the lock-out. One thing that strengthens them in their determination, he said, was the fact that there are now two mills in the city paying their puddlers the old price. They are running specialties or are filling old orders and can afford to pay the price. When those who are idle see numbers of their fellow workmen receiving the price for which they are contending it naturally strengthens them in their purpose. That they would finally be successful the old gentlemen was not persuaded unless the success was shared by the manufacturers also; that is unless the price of iron advanced so that the latter could afford to pay the old rates. At present he did not think many of the manufacturers were anxious to resume at any price. This was particularly true of those engaged at making heavy iron, and from these facts he expected a long term of idleness for the boilers. There was not much that was new advanced by the old gentleman, but his intelligence and his intimate connection with the boilers, while he is yet an uninterested party, as he is not not effected one way or the other, entitles his opinion to be received with a considerable amount of confidence and trust.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

August Bielfelt, charged by Margaret McMullen with assault and battery, with intent to commit rape, was acquitted and the prosecutrix ordered to pay the costs.

George Sellers, charged by G. A. Klager with false pretense, was allowed a nolle pros.

John Southwick was convicted of false pretenses, charged by Patrick O'Brien.

Martin J. Griffin was convicted of wilful trespass, charged by Ellen C. Hopes.

The jury were out in the case of William Dean, charged by Henry Young with felonious assault and battery.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Edward O'Neill vs. Thomas B. Backhouse et al.; an action to recover money deposited with the Ohio Township Trust Company. On trial.

Reiter & Co. vs. A. J. Nellis & Co. An action on a book account. On trial.

In the case of J. C. Converse, trustee of the Peoples' Saving Bank of McKeesport, vs. John Penny, an action on a promissory note, the jury found for plaintiff for $3,127 50.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Stewart & Cook vs. J. C. Bedell, an action to recover on an agreement. In 1871 the plaintiffs purchased from defendant a store, located in the village of Mansfield, in Scott township, including all the goods, good will and fixtures. An article of agreement was entered into by the parties, in which the defendant was bound under a penalty of $10,000, not to engage in the sale of goods in Scott or Union township, either as clerk, agent or principal, for a period of seven years. Plaintiffs allege that defendant has violated the contract, and bring suit to recover damages. Non-suit ordered by the Court on motion of defendant's counsel.

David Ferry and wife vs. Bryce, Walker & Co. Plaintiffs claim damages for injury to wife, caused by her having fallen into an open ash pit in front of defendant's glass house, on the South Side.

The jury in the case of Irwin vs. West's executor, returned a verdict for defendant.

D. P. Hatch et ux, vs. Michael Graves, an action on a contract, is on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

J. J. Albietz et al vs. Gotlieb Siedle, Allegheny City. The petition of McKee, Scott & Co. was presented, asking that the injunction granted against them be dissolved, and that the petition therefore be dismissed, and that the original petition and all the orders made in the case be also dismissed. An argument upon the same took place, and after due consideration by the Court, the petition was referred to Register Shaffer to take proofs and ascertain the report to this Court of the truth of the averment in this petition, that it is not true, as alleged in the creditor's petition, that the petitioners constitute one-fourth in number and one-third in value of the creditors.

Dawson & Bailey vs. Collins, Pool & Co., Crawford county. Petition of said creditors for an injunction presented, and on motion of solicitors for said creditors, order made for a hearing upon the same on the 28th inst., and in the meantime restraining Chas. A. Lauchenbach, Henry B. Lauchenbach and J. D. Hancock from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Newburg & Hockstandier et al vs. Samuel Elias, Lycoming county. Petition presented allowing Snedeker, Watrous & Boynton, creditors to intervene in this proceeding.

James Bown, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. On the petition of the bankrupt an order was made for a meeting of the creditors, at the office of Register Shafer; on the 9th prox., for the purpose of considering and passing upon a proposition to be made them by the said bankrupt in full settlement and satisfaction of all his debts due them the said Register to preside at said meeting.

A. Ortlieb & Co., bankrupts, Allegheny City. On petition of the assignee, duly certified, an order was made for the sale of the interest of A. Ortlieb in certain real estate.

Dawson & Bailey vs. Collins, Pool & Co. On motion of George Shiras, Jr., Esq., their solicitor, Charles Johnson and other creditors allowed to intervene in these proceedings.

John Horn, bankrupt, Allegheny. The assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate presented and confirmed nisi.

Jacob G. Fletcher, bankrupt, Bradford county. The reports of Register Overton on the petitions of Samuel Aspinwal land William S. Pierce, creditors, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens, were presented and filed.

William L. Hamilton, bankrupt, Lock Haven, Clinton county. An order was made restraining Hiram Myers from proceeding on a certain execution.

Wm. Carmichaels, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. On petition of the assignee an order was made for the sale of certain real estate and personal property.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

William Dace, charged by Henry Young with felonious assault and battery, was convicted of a misdemeanor in unlawfully beating and wounding the prosecutor.

Joseph Laufman was convicted of forgery. Adam Weber prosecutor.

Thomas Doughty was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, with intent to commit a rape. Margaret Rihm, prosecutrix.

Jacob Glenn and Frederick Heiser were tried for larceny, charged by Henry Heiser. Jury out.

John Williams, indicted for felonious assault and battery, on oath of John Messner, was convicted. The party injured was a man named Peterson. Williams was sentenced for three and a half years to the Penitentiary.

Jacob Glenn, convicted of receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Workhouse.

Elijah Barker is on trial on three charges of assault and battery.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Edward O'Neill vs. Thomas B. Backhouse et al., partners, as the Ohio Township Trust Company. Verdict for plaintif for $525.07.

Reiter & Co. vs. A. J. Nellis & Co., is still on trial.

Barbara Offerman vs. Charles Offerman, libel in divorce on the alleged ground of cruel treatment. Subpoena awarded.

Pauline Lang vs. Herman Lang; libel in divorce on the ground of alleged cruel treatment. Subpoena awarded.

Wm. Shaffer vs. Wm. McKee. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $134.

Samuel Lohr vs. Christ. Weaver. An action for work done. Verdict for defendant.

H. Erisman vs. Thomas J., May and James Means; an action to recover money alleged to have been overpaid. Jury withdrawn and non-suit ordered.

J. J. Herman, in trust for the Workingmen's Savings Bank, of Allegheny, vs. John McGachen; an action to recover on an overdrawn account. Juror withdrawn and judgment confessed.

In the case of Robert Hastings vs. the City of Pittsburgh, defendant moved for a new trial.

Court of Common Pleas—No. 2 Judges White and Kirkpatrick.

Daniel Ferry and wife vs. Bryce, Walker & Co. Verdict for plaintiff for $190.

Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Jake Hill; action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $319 10.

In the case of Wm. McClarren vs. Sam'l Thornberg and F. W. McCleery, an action of replevin, the jury found due from plaintiff to Samuel Thornberg $160 64.

West Penn Railroad Co. vs. executors of Wm. Robinson, deceased. The parties having made an amicable settlement, a verdict for plaintiff for six cents damage and costs was taken.

In the case of Heath & Speer vs. Barr et ux., defendants moved for a new trial.

In the case of Irwin vs. West's executor, plaintiff moved for a new trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Max Reese & Co., bankrupts, Luzerne county. The Register's report, on the petition of James Connell, creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of his lien, and recommending the payment to said creditor of $426 24, was presented, filed and confirmed nisi.

Louis Brainard, bankrupt, Susquehanna county. The report of Register Willard on the claims of J. D. Evans et al, for the ascertainment and liquidation of the respective liens was presented and confirmed nisi.

L. P. Chester vs. steam tug Veteran No. 2, in admiralty. A. G. Miller allowed to intervere. On motion of John Barton, Esq. Proctor for sundry libellants, David F. Patterson, Esq., of Pittsburgh, was appointed Commissioner to examine the claims filed and to make distribution of the fund in the Registery of the court. The amount to be distributed is about $9,000.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

In the case of Manning vs. Fletcher argued some time ago, judgment was entered in default of a sufficient affidavit of defense.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Elizabeth and Mary Bell, convicted of keeping a disorderly house, were sentenced to the Work House for one year.

Wm. Daw, found guilty of misdemeanor in unlawfully cutting and wounding Henry Young, was sent to the Work House two years.

Herman Bell, who plead guilty to the larceny of a lot of tools from the stone-quarry of John Weir was sentenced to the Work House for two years.

Flora Smith, convicted of felonious assault and battery on Chas. Frazier, was sent to the Work House one year.

Frank Carrigan, for selling liquor without license, was fined five dollars and costs.

Henry Schuppe was fined $300 and costs for selling liquor on Sunday.

Martin J. Griffin, convicted of wilful trespass, on oath of Ellen C. Hooper, was sentenced to the Work House for three months.

Robert Johnston, found guilty of robbery, James Nolan, prosecutor, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years and six months.

Patrick Barrett, for selling liquor on Sunday, was fined $150 and costs.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges. Sterrett and Stowe.

Sarah L. Griffith filed a petition to secure her separate earnings.

Barbara Offeman vs. Charles Offeman; libel in divorce. Rule on respondent to show cause why he should not pay libellant a certain sum for maintenance and expenses pendente lite.

Emma Blank vs. Ernest A. Blank, libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Anna Stagg vs. John Stagg; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

The Commission ex rel vs. John Pearce. Petition de lunatico in quirendo and Commission ordered to issue to H. C. Bowers, Esq., as commissioner.

In the matter of the appointment of election officers in the township of Upper St. Clair, to fill vacancies, W. R. Andrews appointed Judge; Henry Pollett, Election Inspector; Moses Cook, Assessor in the first district.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Goldsmith & Lessing vs. Roth & Son. Rule for judgment for want of sufficient affidavit of defense.

James M. Graham vs. J. J. Medary. Motion made by defendant for a new trial.

Ferry et ux. vs. Bryce Walker & Co. Defendants moved for a new trial.

Stewart & Cook vs. J. C. Bedell. Plaintiffs moved to take off the non-suit.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Robert J. Grier, bankrupt, Allegheny. On petition of assignees, order made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens, except purchase money mortgages. McQuaide for assignees.

Ziegler, Baker & Co., bankrupts, Westmoreland county. On petition of assignee, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens. Laird for assignee, Hunter & Klingensmith for creditors opposing.

Peter Campbell, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. On petition of trustee, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens. Laid for trustee.

William Carmichael, bankrupt, Mercer county. On petition presented, orders were made for the payment to Aaron Carmichael and E. M. Lathan the amount of their respective judgements. Stoner for petitioners.

Blackmore & Nelson, bankrupts, city. Petition on behalf of the Duquesne bank, of Pittsburgh, to restrain certain execution creditors presented and argued, and injunction refused. Friend and MacConnell for petition, and Lazear and Kennan contra.

Owen Cunningham, bankrupt, Cambria county. An order was made extending the time for the meeting of the creditors before Register Brotherline to consider debtor's proposition for composition, to the 23d prox. Keene for order.

M. A. Woodward, assignee of the estate of Samuel R. McClean, vs. A. H. Rowan, Pittsburgh. On motion made, and on affidavits filed, judgment opened and defendant let into a defense. Baldwin for and Woodward against motion.

M. W. Altman vs. steamboat Kate Dickson, in admiralty. Decree that judgment be entered against the claimants and their stipulators. Barton for libellant.

In the case of the steamboat Athletic, in admiralty. John G. MacConnell, Esq., Commissioner appointed to examine the claims filed, and make distribution of the fund in the Registry of the Court, filed his report of distribution and the same was confirmed, subject to exceptions within ten days.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Addison Sweetser vs. James Jiffkins et al. argument on the rule to show cause why the case should not be remanded to the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne county, by Mr. Ricketts, of Wilkesbarre, for the rule, and Messrs. Purviance & Son against the same. Decision reserved.

THE AHL HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

THE CHILDREN REMANDED TO THE MOTHER'S CUSTODY.

The habeas corpus case of Wm. A. Ahl vs. Cora J. Ahl for the recovery of the two children belonging to the parties was argued before Judge Stowe yesterday. At the conclusion of the argument the Judge made an order dissolving the writ of habeas corpus and remanding the children to the custody of the mother, at the same time allowing the father the privilege of visiting them at proper times. The Judge said the children needed the care of a mother, and it was not shown that the respondent had a bad character. If the children had been boys, his Honor stated that he would have been in favor of placing them under the care of the father.

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LASHEL-STUCKRATH.

THE CONTEST FOR THE COMMISSIONERSHIP—ARGUMENT ON THE WRIT OF QUO WARRANTO—DECISION RESERVED.

In the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, on Saturday, before Judges Sterrett and Stowe, the case of the Commonwealth, ex. rel., vs. Jacob Stuckrath was argued.

The action, as our readers will recollect, was brought by Jacob Lashell against Jacob Stuckrath, and a quo warranto was issued to compel defendant to show cause why he refused to vacate the office of County Commissionr, to which Mr. Lashel was elected in November last. One day last week A. M. Brown, Esq., attorney for Mr. Stuckrath, filed a motion to quash the writ, on the grounds that such an action could not be brought, except at the suggestion of the Attorney General.

On Saturday Mr. Brown moved to overrule his motion to quash the writ which was done, and in its stead he filed a demurrer of the same effect of a motion to quash, and setting forth that the election of Mr. Lashel was illegal and that Mr. Stuckrath should hold over until 1876.

Malcom Hay, Esq., appeared for Mr. Lashel and argued in favor of the legality of the election of Lashel, last fall. He cited the act of Assembly of April 15th, 1854, which provides that County Commissioners shall serve for three years after they have been elected, and he claimed that the New Constitution did not abrogate this act of Assembly. In regard to the point raised by Mr. Brown, that a writ of quo warranto could not be taken out except at the suggestion of the Attorney General, the case of McLaughlin vs. Sheriff Cluley was cited, in which it was decided that the relator was not entitled to a quo warranto because he was not interested in the case. In this case it was different, because the relator was directly interested. Mr. Hay claimed that the only question here was whether or not the act of april 15, 1854, was abrogated by the new Constitution.

Mr. Brown replied and at the conclusion of his argument, the Court took charge of the papers, reserving its discision.

THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED JURORS.

The Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas Nos. 1 and 2, Saturday made an order that 3,400 sober, intelligent and judicious citizens of this county be selected according to law, from the qualified electors of the county, to serve as jurors during the current year. Those who are drawn can felicitate themselves that although jury duty may conflict with their avocations, yet they are honored by being in the category of sober, intelligent and judicious citizens.

LOUISIANA.

Arrival of the Congressional Committee —Preparing for Work.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22.—Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler, Frye and Marshall of the Congressional Committee, arrived last night. They had a preliminary meeting to-day, and the counsel of either side submitted points of their cases. The points submitted by the Conservatives are as follows:

First—That the election of 1874 was a free and fair as well as a peacable election on the part of the Conservative party, and that the Conservatives carried the election procuring a majority of 29 in the House, 10 Senators and their State Treasurer by 4,000 and odd majority, and at least one additional member of Congress not returned by the Returning Board.

Second—That the Returning Board falsified their result by illegal and fraudulent practices.

Third—The the only intimidation practiced was by Republican colored people against colored Conservatives, and by United States troops under orders of United States Marshals, and on and about election day to intimidate and deter white Conservatives from voting.

Fourth—The general prostration of the material interests of the State by bad and corrupt government, and the extraordinary depression of property of all kinds throughout the State.

Fifth—That there has been no intimidation of or outrages against Republicans, nor have they been exorcised on political grounds, but on only moral grounds when considered corrupt and immoral by communities in which they lived.

Sixth—That where emeutes have occurred they have sprung from local causes generally—general oppression and robbery of the people by corrupt officials and were only political in the sense that the people resisted the invasion of their rights, and that such emeutes people were first attacked and outraged.

Seventh—That the criminal statistics of the State will show more homicides, arsons and other crimes by the colored race than by the white race, and that a large proportion of said crimes are traceable to the mal-administration of the government by Kellogg's appointees and the wholesale pardoning of criminals by said Kellogg as Governor.

Eighth—That where a disturbance has occurred they were local and without collusion, co-operation or preconcerted action on the part of other portions of the State.

Ninth—That frauds were committed by the Republican party to the amount of several thousand votes in the city of New Orleans and throughout the State by fraudulent registration, by the Supervisors of Registration appointed by Kellogg, and that said fraudulent papers were voted in the interest of the Republican party.

Tenth—That the present Hann House of Representatives is an illegal body, organized in violation of law and has had at no time a legal quorum.

Eleventh—We deny the legality of all the conclusions contained in the brief points submitted by the Republican counsel, and especially that there exists in the State any disloyalty.

Twelfth—We deny generally all allegations of fact and conclusions contained in the brief of points submitted by the Republican counsel, and especially that there exists in the State any disloyalty to the government of the United States, and of this we challenge proof.

POINTS SUBMITTED BY THE REPUBLICANS.

First—That we propose to show that there were over 10,000 Republican voters intimidated from voting the Republican ticket. First, by the Colfax massacre; second, by the Coushatta massacre; third, by the White League conspiring; fourth, by violent disposing of parish officers throughout the State and the installing of illegal McEnery officials; fifth, by general proscription and persecution of the Republicans; sixth, by the insurrection of September 14.

Second—That the White League is an organized conspiracy against the State government, and confederated with kindred organizations throughout the South, and that its object is the overthrow of the reconstructed government and the virtual annulment of the Constitutional amendments, and that one of its dangerous results is an extensive revival of the old hostility against the United States government.

Third—That the pretended Wiltz organization of the House of Representatives on January 4th was a revolutionary mob and entirely destitute of legality, and that it was a part of the conspiracy to revolutionize the entire State government.

Fourth—We desire to submit evidence upon political assassinations and murders, proscription in the theatres and other public places, and the expulsion of colored children from the schools by mobs.

The committee will meet again at ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23.—The Conservative caucus adopted the following which was read to the Congressional Committee and accepted by the Chairman to be taken under consideration:

Resolved, By this House in caucus composed of the Conservative members returned by the Returning Board, and those claimed to have been undoubtedly elected but defrauded by the Board, that desiring in the interest of our afflicted State to have a solution of our political troubles, and relying on the integrity and fairness of the four gentlemen members of the Cougressional Committee now in New Orleans, and in advance of any investigation on their part, we, as a body ask them if the task is not considered too onerous to take the returns of 1874 together with all fair and relevant testimony, and upon such returns and evidence declare what members of the Legislature were fairly elected.

CASUALTIES.

VICKSBURG, January 2e.—The steamer City of Quincy sunk at Chofard, Thursday night, and will probably be raised as the river is falling rapidly. She ran into a bank with a full head of steam during a dense fog and sunk below the first deck. She has a full trip, but no freight will be damaged except that in the hold. Capt. Barnard, agent of the St. Louis Board of underwriters, and Capt. Hutcheson of the steamer John Kyle, left this morning to go to the rescue of the sunken steamer.

DETROIT, Mich., January 24.—The engine and baggage car of the night express on the Michigan and Lake Shore Railroad was thrown from the track by a broken rail, near Grand Rapids this morning. The engineer, John W. Anderson, was killed. The fireman, Walton Cummings, injured internally. It is doubtful if he can recover.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The steamship Mediator, ashore on Barnegat shoals, is reported broken in two, and will be a total loss. She is valued at $75,000, and the cargo at $50,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

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**GREAT SPECIAL SALE OF CARPETS.

HARRISBURG.

List of House Standing Committees.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG Jan. 21, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were presented and appropriately referred:

Act to simplify pleadings and practice in personal actions.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Act to limit local taxation.

Act relative to the punishment of persons writing threatening letters.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Act declaring all promissory notes containing a confession of judgment, or a warrant of attorney to confess judgment on negotiable paper.

Act relating to streets and highways in incorporated boroughs.

The following bills were reported as committed:

Act to define and punish kidnapping and concealing children for the purpose of extorting money.

Act for the preservation of ballots, lists and other papers in cases of contested elections for members of Congress.

Act relative to days of grace on negotiable paper.

Act authorizing the holding of Orphan Courts by other than the regularly commissioned judges in certain cases.

Act repealing an act to regulate the election of school directors in the sub-districts of Pittsburgh. Passed finally.

BILLS PASSED FIRST READING.

The following were passed on first reading.

An act to further provide for the due training of teachers for the common schools of this State.

PROPOSED SPECIAL SESSION IN 1876 OF ONE WEEK.

Mr. ERMENTROUT offered a resolution that the Committee on Finance be instructed to report on the feasibility of holding no session in 1876 except a special session of one week to open and publish the returns of election of Governor and State Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, the Committee on Education was authorized to print five hundred copies of the bill on compulsory education.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The SPEAKER announced the standing committees, as follows:

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

Messrs. Gunster, Spang, Lusk, Gross, Irwin (Allegheny), Reighard, Shugart, Withington, Yerkes, Fincher, Mitchell, Mylin, Christy, Dickey, Reyburn, Wolfe, Brown (Erie), Gehr, Etla.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Messrs. Talley, Parker, Spang, Conrad, Achenbach, Embick, Foster (Schuylkill), Stotzer, S. P. Large, Lusk, Law, Ryan, Vodges, Hall, Smith (Chester), Phelps, Roney, Thompson (Armstrong), Cruikshank, Morgan (Lawrence), Nisley.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Messrs. Reighard, Hetrick, Wanner, Everhart, Deyarmon, Irwin (Northampton), Gorman, Plummer, Kimmett, Linnot, Toner, Smith (Chester), Rice, Thompson (Indiana), Vodges, Wendt, Williams (Susquehanna), Bardsley, Chapin, Knight, Humphrey.

JUDICIARY (GENERAL.)

Messrs. Parker, Withington, Eldred, Spang, Reighard, Wanner, Lewis (Luzerne), Faunce, Barnett, Backus, Mitchell, Mylin, Reyburn, Schoch, Smith (Chester), Christy, Jackson, Rawlins, Brown (Erie).

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Messrs. Crawford, Richardson, Lynott, Gentner, Henry, Holland, Keanedy, Miller (Philadelphia), Wilson, Zern, Douglass, Falkenberry, Lewis, Long, Newell, Salter, Wood, Roney, Shonk.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Messrs. Hetrick, Fincher, Andre (Berks), Parke, Boyer, Kimmett, Gaffey, Mumford, Petroff, Allen, Logan (Erie), Miller (Somerset), Montgomery.

CENTENNIAL.

Messrs. Zern, Hartshorn, Foster, Willett, Logan (Crawford), Lynott, Smith (Berks), Spicer, Tally, Yerkes, Wimmer, Jamison Parke, Rodgers, Mitchell, Mylin, Roney, Salter, Vodges, Hall, Douglass, Yeakel.

JUDICIARY (LOCAL),

Messrs. Backus, Hays, Rutler, Gunster, Hartshorn, Thornton, Hannon, Darby, Kistler, Parke, Anstine, Allen, Fredericks, Graham (Philadelphia), Logan (Erie), Miner, Patterson, Rawlins, Rosenmiller, Morgan.

RAILROADS.

Messrs. Wimmer, Crawford, Carson, Conrad, Eldred, Graff, Gross, Hannon, Henry, Everhart, Swann, Worrall, Etla Gillespie, Losch, Morgan (Lawrence), Newell, Wendt, Wood, Stober, Salter.

EDUCATION.

Messrs. Piper, Barnett, Fincher, Law, Pallatt, Steck, Stotzer, Wilson, Wise, Rodgers, Sturtevant, Campbell, Hoffer, Humphries, John, Logan (Erie), Stewart, Loudenslager, Kimmell, Mateer.

ACCOUNTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Messrs. Sturtevant, Backus, Darbey, Mateer, M'Nite, Pallatt, Piper, Butler, Geiselman, Snyder, Blatt, Brown (Erie), Carey, Chrisman, Fredricks, Hill, Hoffer, Wolfe, Losch.

MILITARY.

Messrs. Hartshorn, Talley, Hetrick, Garson; Knipe, Miller (Philadelphia), M'Asy, A. Large, Richardson, Stotzer, Ringgold, Chapin, Graham (Allegheny), Wolfe, Hostetter, Hune, Leigh, McGowan, Miner.

ELECTIONS.

Messrs. Withington, Plummer, McHenry, Stahle, Brown (Jefferson), Faunce, Hannon, Irwin (Allegheny), Lecron, Dickey, Hall, Knight, Moscrip, Morgan (Lawrence), Quirk, Stewart, John.

INSURANCE.

Messrs. Spang, Wishart, Loftus, Achenbach, Barnett, Dry, Gorman, Yerkes, Wise, Reed, Wendt, Etla, Gehr, Graham (Philadelphia), Hoffer, Hostetter, Kimmell, Findley.

VICE AND IMMORALITY.

Messrs. Rodgers, Thornton, Zern, Deyarmon, Keyser, Knipe, Snyder, Talley, Toner, Willett, Williams (Clinton), Worrall, Agnew, Morgan (Schuylkill), Mylin, Newell, O'Neill, Smith (Chester), Souder, Williams (Susquehanna), Graham (Allegheny).

BANKS.

Messrs. Foster, Hasson, Bedford, Loftus, Miller (Berks), Monnahan, Mateer, Rutter, Shidle, Stevens, Terry, Bakeoven, Fortenbaugh, Miller (Somerset), Loudenschlager, O'Neill, Reid, Smith, Thompson (Armstrong), Bailey.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Messrs. Faunce, Lewis, Loftus, Law, Butler, Stevens, Spicer, Snyder, Achenbach, Rutter, Agnew, Allen, Bailey, Gehr, Good, Kimmell, Reyburn, Wood.

CORPORATIONS.

Messrs. Lusk, Durling, Everhart, Fogle, Henry, Holland, Harp, Mumfer, Swann, Williams (Clarion), Hollenback, Agnew, Billingsley, Gillespie, Huhn, Jackson, Loudenschlager, Rice, Summey.

MINING.

Messrs. Graff, Dry, Deyarmon, Harvey, S. P. Large, Miller (Berks), Mumper, Reutter, Ryan, Willett, Billingsley, Campbell, John, Leigh, Miner, Nissley, Schouck, Souder, Miller (Somerset).

MANUFACTURING.

Messrs. Fincher, Irwin (Allegheny), Buck, Carver, Gross, S. P. Large, Loftus, Miller (Berks), Harvey, Richardson, Boyd, Campbell, Cruikshank, Edge, Endsley, Falkenberry, Findley, Long, Fortenbaugh.

PRINTING.

Messrs, Stahle, Plummer, M'Nite, Butler, Crawford, Everhart, Henry, Hetrick, Losch, Miller (Somerset), Nisley, Yeakle, Long, Petroff.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Messrs, Hollenbach, M'Henry, Andre, Carver, Logan (Crawford), Monaghan, Mateer, Myres, M'Nite, M'Asy, Schock, Thompson (Armstrong), Huhn, Lewis, (Schuylkill), Yeakel, Moscrip, John, Morgan (Schuylkill).

COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.

Messrs. Plummer, Lecorn, M'Asy, Steck, Terry, Wanner, Wimmer, Brown (Jefferson), Gunster, Hasson, Quirk, Roberts, Tracy, Agnew, Devereux, Humphries, Leigh, M'Gowan.

COMPARE BILLS.

Messrs. Eldred, Erwin (Northampton), Bedford, Gimmell, Jamnison, M'Henry, Kistler, Edge, Graham (Allegheny), Kimmell, Mumford, Phelps, Stober, Thompson (Indiana), Yeakle.

AGRICULTURE.

Messrs. Smith (Berks), Logan (Crawford), Austine, Embick, Geiselman, Gaffey, Kerper, Myres, Shugart, Buck, Endsley, Good, M'Gowan, Roberts, Rosenmiller, Souder, Summey, Treacy, Williams (Susquehanna).

CITY PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

Messrs. Kennedy, Conrad, Dry, Gentner, Holland, Monaghan, Pallatt, Spicer, Worrall, Hays, Bakeoven, Hill, Leigh, M'Gowan, Montgomery, Patterson (Philadelphia), Petroff, Salter, O'Neill.

IRON AND COAL.

Messrs. Thorton, Lewis (Luzerne), Mumper, Wishart, Boyer, Durling, Fogle, Gentner, Holland, Kennedy, Bardsley, Chrisman, Devereaux, Graham (Allegheny), Miner, Morgan (Schuylkill), Schonk, Williams (Susquehanna).

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

Messrs. Toner, Shidle, M'Lane, Large, Andrew, Wise, Rutter, Roney, Stahle, Jamison, Reutter, Roney, Thompson (Indiana), Bailey, Blatt, Boyd, Carey, Good, Hill.

LIBRARY.

Messrs. Lewis (Luzerne), Shidle, Gemmell, Christy, Ringgold.

Mr. FOSTER—Act to prevent violations of the usury laws of this State, and prohibit the banks under the control of the State from charging more than six per cent. interest.

BILL TO REDUCE FARE ON PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

Mr. IRWIN (Allegheny)—Act to repeal the act regulating fare on certain passenger railroads in the county of Allegheny. The bill is as follows:

That the act of Assembly, approved March 15th, A. D. 1867, entitled an act to regulate rates of fare on certain passenger railroads in the county of Allegheny, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Act to provide for the removal of county seats, sale of old buildings and the erection of new ones in the counties of the Commonwealth.

Mr. GUNSTER offered a bill to provide for new counties.

BILL RELATIVE TO REPEALING THE LOCAL OPTION ACT.

Mr. TONER—One to repeal an act permitting voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of licenses.

Act to fix the salaries of officers of the Commonwealth.

The Resolutions offered for an Investigation of the State Treasury, after a short debate was referred to the Judiciary General Committee.

THE OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution requesting our Senators and directing our Representatives in Congress to urge the passage of an appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio River.

THE LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

Mr. LONG (Allegheny) moved to abolish the publication of the Legislative record which would save the State thousands of dollars.

Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, January 22, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The joint resolution providing for an adjournment until Wednesday evening next at half-past seven o'clock was adopted.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

The following bills were favorably reported:

Act to provide for the surrender of the franchises of turnpike or plank road companies within this Commonwealth over and upon such portions of their roads as may lie within the limits of any incorporated city.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

A supplement to an act authorizing the formation and regulation of railway companies.

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five on the part of the Senate and eight on the part of the House to prepare and read in place a bill to regulate medical practice in the State. Adopted.

JUDICIAL BILL SIGNED.

Newmyer's Senate bill relating to return writs and other process in Courts which are abolished or changed by provisions of the Constitution having passed both Houses was signed by the President pro tem and also by the Governor.

The following bills were passed finally:

NON-SUITS.

Act authorizing the entering of compulsory non-suits.

Act repealing the act extending the Penn township road law in the county of Allegheny to Indiana and Wilkins townships in said county, so far as said act relates to said township.

The following bills were passed to a first reading:

Act relative to days of grace on negotiable paper.

PRESERVING BALLOTS.

Act to regulate the preservation of ballots, lists, &c., in contested election districts for Congressmen.

QUO WARRANTO.

A supplement to the act relating to writs of quo warranto, approved June 14th, 1836, authorizing writs of quo warranto in certain cases.

Act punishing the crime of kidnapping children for the purpose of extorting money.

Act authorizing the holding of Orphans' Courts by other than regularly commissioned Judges in certain cases.

Act to extend the time for the completion of railroads under general or special law.

Adjourned until Wednesday evening.

THE HOUSE.

A number of petitions were presented and referred.

PASTING AND FOLDING.

Mr. HAYES submitted the following which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on retrenchment and reform be instructed to inquire into and report to the House the expediency of abolishing the pasting and folding department and giving the pasting and folding house to the lowest responsible bidder.

Mr. HUHN was excused from serving on committees on military and bureau of statistics.

THE LOUISIANA RESOLUTION NOT RESCINDED.

Mr. STEWART submitted the following:

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by the House on the 12th inst. on the Louisiana question be and the same is hereby rescinded.

The SPEAKER put the question to the House if a resolution to rescind was in order previous to a motion to rescind. On this question the yeas and nays were demanded.

A brief debate ensued which was participated in by Messrs. Plummer, Wolfe, Leigh and Fincher when the yeas and nays were called which resulted as follows—yeas, 64; nays, 70.

The SPEAKER decided the resolution out of order.

The resolution regulating the practice of medicine and reform in dentistry was disagreed to.

The act relating to the return of writs and other process in courts, which are abolished or changed by the provisions of the Constitution was passed finally, and signed by the Speaker and Governor. This bill has special reference to our county courts which meet on Monday next.

The Senate joint resolution providing for adjournment until Wednesday next at half past seven o'clock was concurred in.

Adjourned.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO CONSOLE GRANT AND SHERIDAN.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

HARRISBURG, January 21, 1875.

THE SENATOR ELECT.

Mr. Wallace, it is understood, will not resign his position as Senator from the Clearfield District before the first of March. He is induced to this course by appeals from a large number of constituents, who desire the benefits of his experience as their representative in the State Senate during the present session, as well as by the fact that at the general election in the fall a successor can be chosen who will be more likely to prove acceptable to the Democratic party of the District than any one selected at a special election for Senator, in which but little interest would be taken. Mr. Wallace's preferences would be to resign at once, but I believe he has been induced to forego his purposes in this respect for the reasons stated. A number of general laws are yet to be passed to carry into effect particular provisions of the New Constitution, and to aid in this duty he is peculiarly fitted by his legal acquirements and knowledge of the Legislature and the wants of the State. His term of service as United States Senator will not commence until the 4th of March.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

The Speaker of the House to-day announced the Standing Committees for the session. It was a delicate and difficult duty assigning two hundred gentlemen their appropriate place in the work of legislation, and was rendered doubly so by the Speaker's inexperience, and the fact that nearly one-sixth of the members are here for the first time. The duties of the Ways and Means Committee, of which Mr. Talley is Chairman, are no longer of much importance, as most of the business formerly assigned to that Committee is now transacted by the Committee on Appropriations, of which Mr. Reighard, of Lycoming, has been made Chairman. Ways and Means merely reports on measures for raising revenue; the disbursement of it belongs to the Committee on Appropriations. The Committees on Constitutional Reform, Ways and Means, Appropriations and Judiciary embrace a large share of the ability, experience and legal knowledge of the House. Allegheny county has the Chairmanship of the Centennial Committee in Mr. Zern and of Vice and Immorality in Mr. Rodgers. It is to this Committee the question of repealing the local option law will go, and a bill has been already referred to it for that purpose. Mr. Rogers is understood to be opposed to repeal, but a majority of the Committee is believed to favor it. Messrs. Thornton, Zern and Graham are also on this Committee—the latter against repeal, and Zern and Thornton in favor of it. A repealing bill will probably pass the House, but its fate in the Senate is more uncertain.

LOOKING INTO STATE FINANCES.

The resolution offered some days since for a searching investigation into the management of the State Auditor's office and Kemble, Irwin and Mackey's administration of the State Treasury, came up to-day as the special order. Mr. Vodges, of Philadelphia, moved an amendment to carry the inquiry back to 1863, when Wm. V. McGrath, Democrat, of Philadelphia, was State Treasurer. This would make the investigation include the terms of five State Treasurers, extending over twelve years, and would afford abundant work for an industrious committee for a twelvemonth. Whether an investigation of this kind would not fall of its own weight is a question. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report whether the House had power to make the investigation as contemplated by the original resolution. It is altogether likely if an inquiry is determined on it will be placed in the hands of the Judiciary Committee.

STREET RAILWAY FARES—TAX ON COAL.

Mr. John M. Irwin introduced a bill in the House to-day of some interest to the people of Pittsburgh. It repeals the law "snaked through" in 1867, under which the street railways of Allegheny county were authorized to charge six cents fare, unless tickets were purchased in packages of ten. The repeal of the law will make the fare five cents to single passengers as well as to those who buy ten or five passages at a time. Some of the roads are already acting on this principle, but Mr. Irwin's bill, if it passes, will bring them all to it. A bitter fight is expected this winter on a similar bill applying to the street railways in Philadelphia, where the fare has been run up to seven cents.

Mr. Shidle introduced a bill to-day amending the tax law of last session, so as to exempt bituminous coal companies from the payment of the tax of three cents per ton on every ton of coal mined by them. When the proposition to tax coal was pending last winter, it was proposed to exempt bituminous and confine the taxation to anthracite, but I believe Attorney General Dimmick gave an opinion averse to its Constitutionality, and the same rule of taxation was imposed on each discription of coal when mined by incorporated companies. This was manifestly unjust, as a ton of anthracite coal is much more valuable at the mine than a ton of bituminous. It is possible Mr. Shidle's bill will be objected to for the same reasons that were urged last winter. The way out of the difficulty may be to repeal the tax on coal of all kinds. DUQUESNE.

HARRISBURG, January 23, 1875.

The Legislature by joint resolution yesterday adjourned until Wednesday evening next. This was done to oblige the Philadelphia delegation, which begged hard for the concession. The primary political conventions of both parties take place in that city next week, for the Spring election, and there is a great deal of interest as to the nominations. The police magistrates, the most important officers to be elected, will be chosen under the provisions of a bill which has passed the Senate and is now pending in the House. This bill provides that there shall be one magistrate for every 30,000 inhabitants; this will give about twenty-two, who will be elected on a general ticket, on the principle of minority representation, no voter voting for more than two-thirds of the whole number of magistrates. The bill contains a number of provisions intended to correct the abuses and corruptions which have crept into the aldermanic system. At first the Ring sought to carry through a high handed measure, making about double the number of magistrates allowed by the pending bill in order to find offices for their adherents; but a storm of indignation was raised about their ears that compelled them to mitigate their pretensions. The bill as it will probably pass, has the approval of the Reform Associations of Philadelphia, and the best men of both political parties, although it is a bitter pill for the Republican delegation in the House, from that city, which is below the low average of former years.

A FEEBLE ATTEMPT TO EXPUNGE.

The Louisiana resolutions, ever since their adoption by the House, have been a thorn in the side of the Republican members, from which they could find no relief. This was aggravated by the address of Lieut. Governor Latta, in which he spoke some plain truths as to the Grant usurpation. Yesterday morning, they attempted to gain a position of advantage, by springing a mine on the Democrats, but it resulted in a ridiculous failure. Taking advantage of the absence of an unusual number of Democrats who had gone to Philadelphia to attend the funeral of Mr. Fagen, Mr. Stewart of Lawrence county, moved a resolution rescinding the resolutions which were passed on the 12th instant, expressive of the sense of the House on the Louisiana troubles. The Republicans thought they were in a majority, and were in high glee over the tactics proposed. The idea was to whirl the rescinding resolution through the House, and then speed it on the wings of the telegraph, over the land, and especially to the White House, as the sober second thought of the people of Pennsylvania. The point of order was raised that the only way the first resolutions could be reached would be by a motion to reconsider, and hence the motion to rescind was out of order. A brief debate ensued, in which Mr. Plummer, of Crawford, in his usual trenchant manner, exposed the parliamentary courtesy of the opposition, in taking advantage of the absence of the Democrats at a funeral to pervert and misrepresent the well known sentiment of the House. The Speaker submitted the question of order to the House, and the rescinding resolution was declared out of order by a vote of 68 ayes to 64 nays. As they did in the Senatorial struggle, the over-eager Republicans again missed their calculations by five votes. That was the number they wanted last Wednesday. The chagrin that spread over the faces of the leaders in this attempted sharp practice, when they found themselves in a minority, was refreshing to the Democrats on the other side of the gangway.

Although this discourteous demonstration resulted in a signal failure, it should prove of benefit to the Democratic side of the House, by teaching the members what they have to expect from the opposition, if by chance they are left in a majority. No Democrat should absent himself unless he obtains a pair on all political questions. It is difficult for the Republicans to realize that they are in a minority, and they are very restive. Unbridled power in the House for twelve years has not brought them moderation in their hour of victory or resignation to reverses.

THE BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

Another point deserves the most serious consideration of the Democratic representatives. They are in a majority in the House, and responsible for what it does, or what it may fail to do. The Republican members, or at least a considerable portion of them, seem determined to throw every obstacle in the way of the prompt and orderly dispatch of business. They are factious and unruly. The purpose is clear. It is to make the session a failure, and throw all the ridicule and odium possible, on the majority for such failure. This can be counteracted in but one way, and that is by industry and energy by the Democratic members, and particularly by such a close devotion to their public duties as will put to shame the efforts of the opposition as obstructionists. The present adjournment of four days should be the last of the kind; and next week, when the Legislature reassembles, the House should take hold of its work in downright earnest. Afternoon or night sessions should be held two or three times a week until business is put in a more forward state. On grounds of political expediency every Democratic member should realize the importance of this suggestion.

THE PUBLIC REVENUES.

Important legislation will be necessary at this session in regard to the public revenues, and the diversion of a portion of the revenues from the sinking fund to the general good—applicable to all the expenses of the State. Last year the total revenues amounted to $5,871,968, but of this amount $3,054,939 went to the sinking fund, and $2,817,029 to the general expenses of government. This would have been insufficient, and the Treasury bankrupted, but for the balance remaining over from the preceding fiscal year of 1873, which amounted to $1,825,151. There will be no serious difficulty this year, as the present year was commenced with a balance of a trifle over one million; but next year there will be a deficit unless there is a change in the laws.

The Constitution only requires that the State debt shall be decreased $250,000 annually, and there is no pressing need that it should be reduced at a faster rate. The State stocks are a desirable investment, and people are loth to part with them, even for redemption. The annual interest of the public debt is now $1,420,000, and if the reduction of the principal, as required by the Constitution, is added, there will be needed on account of the debt $1,670,000, while the taxes now payable into the Sinking Fund will yield in round numbers a million more than this sum.

What sound policy dictates is that a million of dollars should be diverted from the Sinking Fund to the General Fund. This can be done by changing the law passed last year, specifying the particular taxes that shall go into the Sinking Fund. The next step should be to take off the most oppressive and burthensome taxes, so that the revenues of the State shall not exceed the ordinary expenses of the government, estimated at four millions of dollars, with $1,670,000 on account of the public debt, or a total of $5,670,000. That is all that is necessasary to raise by taxation, even excluding the balance from last year.

Mr. Mackey in his report suggests a reduction of the State debt to the extent of $700,000. This is nearly half a million more than the Constitution requires, and represents a sum of money that is a great deal more useful in the pockets of the people these days than in the hands of the State officials. Cut down the revenues to the lowest possible figure. Cut down the balances in the Treasury. Cut down the expenditures. That's the policy for hard times and a falling scale in wages and prices. DUQUESNE.

The Congressional Centennial Committee visited the Centennial rooms on Saturday where they were addressed by Governor Bigler, Gen. Hawley and others. Subsequently they visited the art gallery at the Centennial grounds, and to night attended a club dinner where President Grant and the Cabinet were present.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON Jan. 21, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment reported adversely on the bill to reduce the salary of the President of the United States, with the request that it be placed on the calendar with the adverse report. So ordered.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Unfinished business being in order, the resolution from the Committee on Privileges and Elections proposing an amendment to the Constitution in regard to the election of President and Vice President was called up.

Mr. MORTON said this was a subject entirely above all party considerations; men of all parties could address themselves to it independently of the excitement which now pervades the country. The proposition was to amend the Constitution so as to bring the election home to the people as near as possible, and at the same time avoid the dangers which are threatened by the present mode. When he looked back over the history of the country it was a matter of suprise to him there had not been trouble resulting from the imperfection of our system. There was no power now in Congress or in the States to settle contested election cases of electors. The election of Electors might be attended with fraud, violence and tumult, and there was no power to correct the evil. He pointed out at some length the imperfections of the present system, and said, under it too much power was vested in the hands of the Vice President or President of the Senate to whom electoral votes must be sent under seal. Six times it had happened the Vice President had counted the votes where he himself was a candidate. John Adams counted the vote and declared himself elected in 1797; Jefferson counted the vote in 1801 where there was a tie. Suppose there had been two sets of electors there from any one State, one set making a tie vote and the other electing Jefferson, there was no power to prevent him from counting the vote which would have elected him. Again, in 1821, Tompkins who was a candidate counted the vote. In 1827 Van Buren did the same thing and declared himself elected. In 1841, Johnson counted the vote and in 1861 Breckenridge did so. Although the count had been honest in all these cases, an instance might arise when dishonesty on the part of the Vice President would elect. It did not seem to have occurred to the framers of the Constitution that there might be two sets of delegates or fraud in their election.

He next referred to the counting of the vote in the presence of the two houses of Congress, and said that the two houses of Congress were as witnesses only. They could not act as a joint convention. As to the dangers and difficulties which attended the present system they were many. In the case of death or the non-attendance of electors from any State, other electors from that State might fill vacancies. Suppose electors from any State were evenly divided, and if one died or failed to attend the other side could select one, and thus have a majority on their side. A majority of one could cast the entire vote of the State of New York, and two and a half million people might be utterly silent in their vote for President. Under the present system ten States could elect a President of the United States. It was now an election by States, not a national election. In 1856 there were thousands of Republicans in the South who did not vote because there was no electoral ticket in the field there for Fremont and Dayton. Under the present system many men were practically disfranchised because there were not men enough in their State of their own way of thinking to put an electoral ticket in the field.

He sent to the clerk's desk and had read the 22d joint rule of Congress in regard to the counting of the electoral vote, and said it was grossly unconstitutional. It was the intention of the framers of the Constitution to make the election of President independent of Congress, but this 22d rule made the election of President depend upon either house of Congress, as either house under this rule could prevent the counting of the vote of any State. In case the House was Democratic and the Senate Republican, the former might throw out the Republican States and the latter throw out the Democratic States until no votes were left, and then the election would be thrown into the House of Representatives. An election by the House of Representatives had been twice tried and both times the country came very near being shipwrecked. In an election by the House, Nebraska, with her 42,000 people would have the same vote in electing a president as New York with her 5,000,000 inhabitants. Under the present system of election, the electoral vote never approached within ten per cent. of the popular vote, and in some instances it varied as much as thirty per cent. He reviewed at some length the report of the committee which accompanies the proposed amendment.

DANGERS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM NOT EXAGGERATED.

Mr. THURMAN said the danger to which the country was subjected had not been exaggerated by the Senator from Indiana, but it seemed to him (Thurman) that the remedy proposed really failed to meet the danger. That there might be frauds in elections with the experience of Louisiana before the country he thought needed no proof. The great danger of all was the counting of the vote for President here in Washington. If the election of President at the last count had depended upon the vote of Louisiana or Arkansas, the whole country might have become involved in a civil war, and so in 1869, when the acting Vice President announced that the vote of Georgia should be counted if it did not change the result, but if it did change the result it should be rejected. He was much surprised when he looked at the report presented by the committee and saw that it provided for no tribunal for a settlement of contested election cases in the electoral college.

Mr. MORTON said some of the members of the committee were in favor of having the Supreme Court of the United States settle such cases. Other members thought the Circuit and District Courts of the United States might decide them and others that a special tribunal should be created by Congress for this purpose. The committee had therefore come to the conclusion to leave the whole matter to Congress for action.

DEFECTS OF THE BILL POINTED OUT.

Mr. THURMAN said he was not willing to confide this great power to Congress. He wanted it to be provided for in the Constitution. The laws to operate on this great subject should not be at the mercy of any dominant party. He thought the report manifestly defective in this particular. Another matter which required great consideration was the fact that the proposed amendment provided for sweeping changes in the election of President. He did not refer to the abolition of the Electoral College. That was a small matter, but it provided that a plurality should elect instead of a majority. When Congress took into consideration the great power of the Chief Magistrate, it should take care to move slowly in making changes of such importance. He asked that the resolution might be laid over to give the Senators an opportunity to examine it closely.

Mr. CONKLING said he heartily concurred in several things said by the Senator from Ohio. The next Presidential election was less than two years from now, and no Senator thought this proposed amendment would become a part of the Constitution, first by the action of the two houses of Congress and then by the action of three-fourths of the States in season to enable Congress to establish any tribunal for the settlement of contested election cases as it proposed. He then referred to the 22d joint joint rule and said few lawyers would deny that some of its provisions were at least questionable. Without going into the merits of the proposed amendment, he would say that Congress would fall short of urgent and important duty if the 4th of March should witness a dissolution of the two houses without having devised some mode better than this 22d joint rule for ascertaining the will of the people in regard to the choice for President.

Pending discussion, Mr. Thurman moved that the further consideration of the resolution be postponed until the first Monday in February, but as the Senator from Indiana (Morton) was not in his seat he did not ask a vote.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

After the presentation of a large number of memorials and resolutions of little public interest, the question came up of reconsidering the vote by which the Indian Appropriation bill was rejected yesterday. The vote was reconsidered—yeas, 166; nays, 81. The bill was then referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—yeas, 142; nays, 102.

THE RECUSANT WITNESS.

Mr. DAWES presented a letter from Charles A. Wetmore, the witness who was yesterday committed for contempt and intimated that the apology therein contained was satisfactory. He therefore moved his discharge. The motion was agreed to and the discharge of Mr. Wetmore ordered.

A POLYGAMIC REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. SMITH (N. Y.) from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the case of the delegate from Utah with a resolution to exclude him from his seat on the ground of polygamy. Ordered printed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. MAYNARD presented the report of the Conference Committee on what is known as the little tariff bill.

Mr. BECK said that as a member of the Conference Committee he had declined to sign the report because the House had given up to the Senate everything that was of value in the original bill and accepted from the Senate things that ought not to have been put in the bill. He did not think there was a single amendment which it made to the existing law that was beneficial, or if there was, it was of such slight value that the House ought not to adopt the report. The only material difference between this conference report and one which the House voted down last session by 136 to 49 votes was that this report increased the duty on hops from five cents to eight cents per pound, and this report was just that much worse than the last one.

A LITTLE BIT OF A STEAL.

The proposion to increase from 50 to 60 per cent. the duties on mixed silk goods of which 25 per cent. is cotton, he characterized as a "little bit of a steal" got up for the benefit principally of three manufacturers in New Jersey. He believes that that provision would result in a loss of two millions of revenure.

Mr. COX thought that the bill was not worth considering, but that it was a miserable jobbing bill.

Mr. BECK remarked that in the bill agreed to by the Committee on Ways and Means and by the House, the twenty-five per cent. of cotton in mixed silk goods referred to quantity, but that the Senate had changed it into twenty-five per cent. of value—a very different thing.

After further debate, the conference report was agreed to—yeas, 136; nays, 99. The bill now goes to the President for signature.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition from the citizens of Pennsylvania against the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee, and for the repeal of the law of 1872, relieving foreign products of the ten per cent. tax. Referred.

PINCHBACK AGAIN KNOCKING AT THE DOOR OF THE SENATE FOR ADMISSION.

Mr. WEST presented the credentials of P. B. S. Pinchback as Senator elect from Louisiana for the term expiring March 4, 1879 and they were read at the clerks desk.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the credentials and all accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. THURMAN said he wished to know the scope of that motion. What purported to be the credentials of this person two years ago were referred to the Committee on Privileges and reported back to the Senate. Subsequently they were recommitted to the committee at the request of the Senator from Indiana (Morton.)

Mr. SHERMAN said it would be impossible for the committee to make an examination of all the facts in the case unless they had all the papers. His motion to refer was agreed to.

CREDENTIALS OF MR. BAYARD PRESENTED.

Mr. SAULSBURY presented the credentials of Thomas F. Bayard, Senator elect from Delaware, for the term of six years from March 4th, 1875. Placed on file.

THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGE.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Schurz instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary by Congress to secure to the people of Louisiana the right of self-government under the Constitution.

Mr. SHERMAN being entitled to the floor, said: In the organization of the Legislature of Louisiana on the 4th inst one hundred and two members were present, of whom fifty-two were Republicans and fifty Democrats. The conduct of Wiltz was a bold and daring assumption.

Mr. BAYARD said the question before the Senate was not whether the conduct of Wiltz was regular or irregular, but that it was not within the province of the President of the United State to interfere in the organization of State Legislatures.

Mr. SHERMAN, resuming, said: This act of usurpation on the part of Wiltz as a crime was more dangerous in its consequences than the murder of a hundred or a thousand men. It was the first time in the history of the country where the minority had usurped the rights of the majority in this manner. The signal gun of all this trouble was the usurpation of Wiltz. But for his conduct, there never would have been any interference by the Federal power in the Louisiana Legislature.

WILTZ NOT THE ORIGINAL CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

Mr. SCHURZ said if the Senator was willing to take the report of the House Sub-Committee which visited New Orleans as true, then he must admit that the grossest frauds were committed by the Returning Board, and therefore that the Board was the cause of the trouble.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would refer to the Returning Board afterwards. In his judgment Wiltz would have been overthrown by a revolutionary force had not Gen. De Trobriand interfered, and there would have been a scene of bloodshed in that hall.

Mr. BAYARD said Wiltz had administered the oath to 102 members who were present. Hence the Legislature was a lawful body.

Mr. SHERMAN said the roll-call had been denied in that Legislature by the Democrats. Suppose the roll-call had been denied in the House of Representatives when Gen. Banks was elected Speaker, did any one doubt that there would have been bloodshed? There had been half a dozen times in the history of the country, when a refusal to call the yeas and nays would have resulted in bloodshed. With the five men whose seats were contested excluded, no one could doubt that the majority of that Legislature was Republican.

Mr. THURMAN asked if his colleague did not know that a body claiming to be the Louisiana Legislature seated five men, in place of the five put out, without any investigation whatever.

Mr. SHERMAN said he did not know it, but if was so he hoped Congress would do its duty when the question came before it in the admission of a Senator.

Continuing his argument, he said he had never voted yet to recognize the election of 1872, but Kellogg had been installed as Governor, recognized as such by the local authorities of Lousiana, by the Supreme Court of the State, by the President of the United States, and by the action of the House of Representatives. Whatever might be the opinion of Senators as to the rights of Kellogg, no one would question his power to act while in possession of the office.

SHERIDAN'S BANDITTI TELEGRAMS.

He next referred to the telegrams of Gen. Sheridan, and said the Senators on the other side did the grossest injustice to that officer and Gen. Grant. When all the facts of the case became known, it was ascertained that Gen. Grant knew no more about what took place in New Orleans on the 4th instant than the Senators themselves. Gen. Sheridan was there at the scenes of all these disturbances, and in the excitement of the moment sent the telegram so much complained of. This was all a gallant soldier did to bring down all this denunciation upon himself. He sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read the official reports of Gen. Sheridan, and argued that they were true.

Mr. BAYARD said it had been denied by prominent clergymen in New Orleans that there was a defiance of law existing there.

Mr. WEST said the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) stated that the Legislature had admitted five men in place of those put out by Gen. De Trobriand.

Mr. THURMAN replied that he saw it stated.

Mr. WEST said the Senator was misinformed. Only three men had been admitted and they were from Republican parishes.

Mr. SHERMAN resuming said he would not care anything about the accession to power of the Democratic party, but for fear that hundreds of good people in the land would be murdered. The party would be powerless to keep back these outlaws. If the Democrats had a majority in the Louisiana Legislature, let them have it. He was sure no one of the Republican Senators here desired to keep them out.

Mr. JOHNSTON said there had been much general denunciation during this debate of the Southern people, and they had been assailed with the utmost bitterness. He was willing to compare Virginia with any other State in the Union, North or South in respect of obedience to law and the observance of the rights of all. He doubted the sincerity of those Senators who made so much here of what they called attempts to stir up a new rebellion. He denied that any such feeling existed in the South. He then proceeded to review events which took place in New Orleans, but before concluding yielded to Mr. Merrimon for a motion for an executive session.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. O'BRIEN asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President to state by what authority the Courts or officers of Mississippi at Vicksburg had been interferred with by the army.

Mr. CONGER objected, because that was an assumption they had been interfered with.

PERMISSION GRANT

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Albert Gardner, charged with assault and battery, Mary Henesy, prosecutrix, was convicted, but recommended to mercy. He was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

Owen Fitzsimmons, William Riddell and P. McNamee were convicted of maintaining a public nuisance in the shape of a horse market on Seventh street.

J. P. Padden, charged with selling liquor without license, Adam Haley, prosecutor. Jury out.

Chas. Rubicht, charged with the larceny of a shot gun. Jury out.

Elijah Barker, a constable charged on two indictments with assault and battery, the first by Joseph Pfeiffer and the second by Louisa Schmidt, was acquitted of both charges.

Mary Enright and T. Devereux are on trial on cross suits for assault and battery.

Court of Common Pleas No 1—Judge Sterrett.

The case of Reiter & Co. vs. A. J. Nellis & Co. is still on trial.

In the case of J. C. Conver, trustee, vs. John Penny, a motion was made by defendant and reasons filed for a new trial.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of James Old vs. William McKee, an action for putting a range in defendant's house, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $386 43.

The case of W. E. Ploss vs. W. A. Bunting, an action for alleged malicious prosecution, is still on trial.

The case of Hatch vs. Graver is still on trial.

Orphan's Court—Judge Hawkins.

The argument list is being disposed of.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Keese, Perry & Co., bankrupts, Titusville. The assignee's report of the sale of certain personal property; also, assignee's statement of the condition of the estate of said bankrupt presented and filed.

Wm. H. Brown vs. the steamer "Grand Lake." Argument on the libel answer and depositions filed in the case.

O. F. Sheldon & Co., debtors, Crawford county. A petition for an injuction was filed and an order made for a hearing of the same on the 8th prox., and in the meantime restraining Levy Dimmick et al from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

John Horn, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Petition of the assignee presented and an order made for the payment of certain taxes due on property situated on Ohio street.

Chris. L. Graff, debtor. Further argument on the part of John Havey to set aside the order confirming the composition of the said debtor with the creditors. The Court refused to set aside the order confirming the composition.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Benedict Knoerr was convicted of aggravated assault and battery. David Jones, prosecutor.

Timothy Colligan, John Boyle and John Sauers were acquitted of a charge of larceny. Frederick Worth, prosecutor.

Mary Enright was convicted of a charge of assault and battery. Thomas H. Devereux, prosecutor.

Thomas Devely was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery. Mary Enright prosecutrix.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the three cases of Robert Fife, charged with false pretense. Charles King, Wm. F. Maddox and Edward Alcott, prosecutors.

Thomas Grafton, of South Fayette township, was fined seventy-five dollars and costs for selling liquor without license. R. W. Boyce, prosecutor.

Bridget Hughes was acquitted of a charge of larceny as bailee. Nellie Bruner, prosecutrix.

The jury were out in the case of Robert Barnett, charged with false pretenses.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

The case of Reiter & Co. vs. A. J. Nellis & Co. is still on trial.

J. S. Rutan and J. R. Harrah, Esqs., of Beaver, were, on motion of Col. Bayne, admitted to practice in this Court.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of D. P. Hatch and wife vs. Michael Graver. Jury out.

In the case of Ploss vs. Bunting the jury found for plaintiff for $227 77.

The case of A. M. Watson vs. John Scheid was withdrawn from the jury and settled.

Jesse H. Lippincott vs. Steele and Elphinstone; rule granted to show why defendants should not file a sufficient affidavit of defense.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

James A. Wible and Alexender English, partners as Wible & English, of Milvale, Allegheny county, filed a voluntary petition for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy.

H. T. Chaffey, bankrupt, Warren county; an order was made waiving publication of notice of composition meeting in the Warren Ledger.

George S. Long and H. A. Pennock, of Petrolia City, Butler county, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves, and the matter was referred to Register Shaffer.

Wm. Britton, of Brownsville, against whom an information was made, charging him with the removal of distilled spirits without having paid the tax thereon, to a place other than a distillery warehouse, having been arrested and brought before United States Commissioner McCandless, was released on bail in the sum of $4,000 to appear at the May term of the United States District Court.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Charles Whitenes, Richard Nelson, Jas. Jones and Thomas Thompson, convicted of the larceny of a lot of goods, Joseph P. Weddell prosecutor, were each sentenced to undergo a term of two years and eleven months imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of John Appel, charged with assault and battery, Louis Hufnagle prosecutor.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of John Schroth, charged with assault by John Sanler.

Thomas B. Thompson was acquitted of a charge of entering a building with felonious intent, David Riggs prosecutor.

Barney Sullivan was acquitted of a charge of larceny of a watch and chain, Patrick Dean prosecutor, and the costs were equally divided.

Sanford Hillory, a school teacher in Elizabeth township, indicted for assault and battery on a pupil, is on trial. Austin Lynch prosecutor.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Reiter & Co. vs. A. J. Nellis & Co., the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,986 10.

Mrs. M. J. Erickson filed a petition for the benefit of the act of Assembly, securing to married women their separate earnings.

In the case of H. Blunks vs. Samuel W. Carr, the jury found for the defendant. The action was for work and labor done.

Reiter, Lavely & Co. vs. Nellis & Co. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of M. A. McSwiggin, executor of James McCabe, vs Rev. John Hickey, is on trial.

The case of J. R. Stockdale, for use of the Pittsburgh Savings Bank, is on trial. The action was brought to recover on a note for $7,500 which she defendants endorsed. The endorsement was made by Mr. Keys, the agent for the defendants, but, as is alleged by defendants, without having been properly authorized by the firm.

The jury were out in the case of Hatch et ux. vs. Graver.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Jared M. Brush and Andrew Lyons, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. On petition of each of the said bankrupts, and on motion of Malcolm Hay, Esq., their attorney, orders made for meetings of the creditors of said bankrupts, at the office of Samuel Harper, Register, for the purpose of considering a proposition to be submitted by each of said bankrupts in full settlement and satisfaction for their respective debts. Register Harper will preside at said meeting and report the result to this Court.

H. T. Chaffey, bankrupt, Warren county. It appearing that the requirements of the act have been complied with, it is ordered that the said resolution of composition and the statement of assets and debts be filed; and it is ordered that the provisions of composition accepted by said resolution be binding on all the creditors whose names and addresses ar affixed and the amounts of the debts due as shown in said statement, and all the proceedings heretofore had in this case are hereby confirmed absolutely.

John Kenmuier, Allegheny City, bankrupt. The final account of John Kenmuier confirmed absolute and the said assignee discharged.

Heckleman & Hammel, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Petition of the assignees presented and an order made confirming the compromise aggreement with Barbara Heckleman, and the assignees directed to pay to said Barbara Heckleman the sum of $4,500 out of the funds in their hands.

Wm. D. Peet, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Petition for an order revoking the order of adjudication and dismissing all proceedings, presented and referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

Morris & Lewis vs. S. Frankenstein, Clarion county. On motion of Jacob Cohen, Esq., solicitor for debtor, the answer and demand for jury trial withdrawn and debtor consents to adjudication, and on motion of solicitor for petitioning creditors, the debtor named was adjudged bankrupt and the matter referred to Noah W. Shafer, Esq., Register.

Keese, Perry & Co., bankrupts, Crawford county. The rule on the bankrupts to show cause why they should not file their individual schedules discharged as to Charles H. Ames and continued as to Oliver Keese and F. M. Pratt to the 11th prox.

THE ALLEGHENY TRUST COMPANY.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS YESTERDAY—STEPS TAKEN TO SET THE BANK ON ITS FEET—THE CAPITAL STOCK ALL GONE AND A DEFICIT BESIDE OF $183,813 74.

The stockholders of the suspended Allegheny Trust Company held a meeting at the Allegheny Club Rooms Monday, to take steps to extricate themselves from their present difficulty.

The affairs of the bank were found to be much worse than expected, but it was unanimously agreed to take steps to remove the difficulty at once.

President McBrier read the following statement:

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors	$475,543 15
Mortgages on bank property	17,000 00
Total	$492,543 15

ASSETTS.

Cash on hand	$ 1,190 64
Bills receivable	195,690 44
Bank property	50,000 00
Accounts overdrawn	40,848 33
House and lot on Sandusky street	5,000 00
Bonds and mortgages on property in Seventh ward	3,000 00
Mortgages on Montana Oil Co's property in Seventh ward, Allegheny	13,000 00
Total	$308,729 41
Deficiency	$183,813 74

It was decided to levy an assessment of one hundred dollars per share on the stockholders, fifty dollars of which are to be paid in thirty days and the balance at the call of President McBrier. As there are between 2,200 and 2,500 shares this amount will more than suffice to set the institution afloat.

It is thought that when the books of depositors come in, that the outlook will be somewhat improved. Of one thing, the stockholders have assured themselves, viz: That all the capital stock has been swallowed up, and something like $175,000 along with it. They have, however, faced the matter squarely and decided that the best manner of mending the matter is to settle with depositors as soon as possible, so the latter have no cause for uneasiness.

IRON CITY COLLEGE.

We copy from the Presbyterian Banner of January 27, the following testimonial to the superior merits of this popular and successful business college:

"The Iron City Commercial College is now in full tide of successful study. This is the only institution of the kind in this city that we recommend to the public patronage."

BADLY BURNED.

A little child of Mr. Chas. Ott, the newly elected street Inspector of the Sixth District was very badly burned at Mr. Ott's residence, in the Thirty-first ward, on Tuesday. The mother was absent at the time and the child, we understand, in some manner set fire to the bed. Fortunately Officer Edward Rupert discovered the condition of affairs and succeeded in putting out the fire before the child was injured beyond recovery.

THE huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills, constructed of crude, coarse and bulky ingredients, are fast being superceded by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or sugar-coated, concentrated root and herbal juice, anti-bilious granules—the "little giant" cathartic or multum in parvo physic. Modern chemical science enables Dr. Pierce to extract from the juices of the most valuable roots and herbs their active medicinal principles, which, when worked into little pellets or granules, scarcely larger than mustard seed, renders each little pellet as active and powerful as a large pill, while they are much more palatable and pleasant in effect.

Dr. Ira A. Thayer, of Baconsburg, Ohio, writes: "I regard your Pellets as the best remedy for the conditions for which you prescribe them of anything I have ever used, so mild and certain in effect, and leaving the bowels in an excellent condition. It seems to me they must take the place of all other cathartic pills and medicines."

Lyon & Macomber, druggists, Vermillion, D. T., say: "We think they are going to sell like hot cakes as soon as people get acquainted with them, and will spoil the pill trade, as those that have used them like them much better than large pills.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stock from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	113
U. S. Sixes, 1881	119¼
U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons)	115½
Five-Twenties, 1862	117⅜
Five-Twenties, 1864	119¼
Five-Twenties, 1865	119¼
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	118¾
Five-Twenties, 1867	119¼
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	119¼
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	119¾
Ten Forties	116¼
Ten-Forties (coupons)	116¼
Currency Sixes	119¾
New Five Per Cents	114¾

STOCKS.

Western Union	72¾
Adams Express	98⅜
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	92½
American Express	63¾
United States Express	59½
Pacific Mail	34½
New York Central	102¾
Erie	28⅜
Harlem	128
Michigan Central	78¾
Michigan Southern	79¾
Union Pacific	37
Illinois Central	97½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91¾
Northwestern	45
Northwestern preferred	89¼
Rock Island	103¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	37½
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	58⅜
Toledo and Wabash	14¾
Fort Wayne	98⅜
Chicago and Alton	101
Ohio and Mississippi	27¾
C. C. and I. C.	8½

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	119¼
Five-Twenties, 1862	117⅛
Five-Twenties, 1864	119¼
Five-Twenties, 1865	119¼
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	119¼
Five-Twenties, 1867	119¼
Five-Twenties, 1868	119¾
New Fives	116¼
Ten-Forties	116¼
Currency Sixes	119¾

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	487
Missouri	96¼
Tennessee, old	62
Tennessee, new	62
Virginia, new	62
Virginia, old	61
North Carolina, old	27
North Carolina, new	16

STOCKS.

Canton	62
Western Union Telegraph	72¾
Quick Silver	33¼
Adams Express	99
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	92½
American Express	63¾
United States Express	59¾
Pacific Mail	34¾
New York Central	102¾
Erie	28⅜
Erie preferred	45
Harlem	128
Harlem preferred	135
Michigan Central	78¾
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	92½
Northwestern common	46¼
Northwestern preferred	87¾
Rock Island	103¾
New Jersey Central	107¾
St. Paul	58¾
St. Paul preferred	87
Toledo and Wabash	15¾
Toledo and Wabash preferred	19
Fort Wayne	98½
Terre Haute	7
Terre Haute preferred	26
R. R. and E.	10
Chicago and Alton	105
Chicago and Alton preferred	109
Ohio and Mississippi	27¾
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	91
Burlington and Quincy	109
Lake Shore	74
Panama	95
Illinois Central	98
Union Pacific	36¾
Central Pacific	86¾
Union	98¾
Delaware & Lackawana	108¾

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, January 28, 1875.

REMARKS—The market continues to drag along slowly, presenting nothing of special importance; this, however, has been the situation for some time and an improvement would no doubt be acceptable to a large class of persons. Produce—The supply was fully up with the demand, prices as usual being governed by circumstances. Bacon—We have no change to record as relates to prices or demands, the sales generally being confined to the wants of the home trade; the stock in first hands is considered ample for all ordinary purposes. Flour—The receipts for some time have been light with a supply however fully up with the wants of the trade; in regard to prices no change has been made and holders of choice brands are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	1,465	Apples, bbls	—
Rye, sks	203	Butter, pkgs	40
Oats, sks	1,014	Hay, bales	590
Barley, sks	180	Bacon, pcs	—
Cheese, bxs	—	Bacon, tcs	189
Wheat, sks	1,111	Corn, sks	3,140

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—The market was entirely devoid of animation the sales were confined to the wants of the lower trade; this, however, has been the situation for some time; the extreme rates were $1 50, 2@2 50 per barrel.

ASHES—The demand is slowly improving; the rates for some time have been without change; we quote soda ash common at 3@3¼c; refined 4¼c; potash 3@3½c; pearls 9c; black lead 4c; fluor spar 1¾c; nitrate soda 2½c.

APPLE BUTTER—We have no alterations to note as relates to prices or demands; sales were made at 50@60c per gallon; as per quality.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—Dealers report a fair local demand; sales of the former were made at $2 12@2 25 per gallon; the latter at $1 04@1 06 per gallon.

ALES—We have no improvement to note; prices are weak and unsatisfactory; sales India ale $11; porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9 per bbl; half bbls in proportion.

BEANS—The market was a slow one; holders were evidently anxious to realize; sales were made at prices ranging from $1 80@2 12½ per bushel.

BUTTER—The receipts are coming in pretty freely; the rates of choice roll have undergone no change; we note sales of that description at 27@28c; fair to prime 20@25c; common is very dull and have no fixed value.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The season is about over; holders are evidently anxious to close out; we quote nominally at 3¼@3¾c per lb.

BEESWAX—We have no improvement to note; the sales were in a small way at 27@30c per lb.

BAGGING—The rates for Penn mill are: two bushel 35c; two half do 40c; three do 48c.

BROOMS—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained; the market was very active; prices are still going up; we quote No. 2 per dozen $2 35; No. 3 $2 50; No. 4 $3; No. 5 $3 50; No. 6 $3 75; No. 3 carpet brooms $4; No. 4 do $4 25.

BROOM CORN—The demand was fair and sales were regular; we quote as follows: choice green 11½c; good green 10½@11c; red tipped 10@10½c; common 8½@9c per lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The demand was fair and sales regular; we quote ½ lb cans at $1 50 per doz; ½ lb do $3; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb do $26; 10 lb boxes 40c per lb.

COKE—We have to report a very dull market, with more sellers than buyers; the rates for some time were $2 50 per ton delivered on cars.

CHEESE—The receipts for some time past have been unusually light; prices have undergone no change; we quote in a jobbing way Ohio Goshen at 16½@17c; New York do 17½@18c per lb.

CANNED GOODS—We have to report a limited demand; tomatoes $1 75@2 00 per dozen; peaches $3 35@3 50; corn $2 50@2 60 per dozen.

CRANBERRIES—Are quiet with sales at $10@14 per barrel.

EGGS—Was less favored; we note sales at 27@28c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market could not be called an active one, still an improvement was perceptible; we quote as follows: standard brands of extra family $5 75@6 10; medium brands $5 50@5 60; spring wheat flour $5 40@5 50 for Wisconsin, and $5 65@5 75 for Minnesota. Rye flour $5 50. Graham flour $5 75. Cornmeal $3 40@3 65.

GROCERIES—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting nothing very new or important; the fact is large dealers are not anxious to sell, unless for cash or on very short time; this naturally curtails trade; the following are the current rates:

Green Coffees—Fancy 24¼c; choice 23¼c; prime 22c; good 20c; Java 33c per lb.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers 28c; Rio in bulk, 27½c; Java 40c per lb.

Sugars—Standard A 10⅝c; Standard B 10¼c; Standard extra C 10⅜c; Standard hards 11¼c; Franklin extra C 9¼c; American extra C 9¼c; New Orleans 8¾@9¼c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Rice—Choice Carolina, per lb, 8½c; Patna 7½@8c; Rangoon per lb 7¾c.

Spices—Cloves 55c per lb; allspice 17½@18½c per lb; Cassia 40@45c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; pepper 26@27c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 75c; prime 70c; good 68c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c.

Raisins—Layers $3 40 per box; valentia 12c per lb; currants 7¼c per lb; prunes 12½@15c per lb.

Starch—Common 5c; silver gloss 9¾c; corn 10¾c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10 lb kegs; Bi-carb 8c per lb papers.

Candles—Star, full weight, 18c; stearine 15c.

GRAIN—The demand for most descriptions is steadily improving particularly corn and oats; we quote as follows: Wheat—choice Kentucky white $1 30@1 35 per bush; extra Michigan do $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do $1 20@1 23; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 16@1 18. Corn remains active at 78@79c per bushel for high mixed; 76@77c for low mixed; ear is in good demand and is fairly quotable at 78@80c on track. Oats remains steady with light stocks to operate with; holders very firm; we note sales of white at 64@65c; mixed 62@63c. Rye—the demand is improving; the stock on the market is a small one; holders are asking $1 10@1 12½ per bushel. Barley—there is no movement in regard to this article; prices are weak and very unsatisfactory; we omit figures.

HAY—The market was a quiet one; we note sales in a small way at $20@23 per ton; the supply exceeds the demand.

HOMINY—The market is quiet and prices are unchanged, with sales at $4 25@4 75 per bbl.

PEANUTS—Are dull and lower, with sales at 6@6½c per lb for red; 8½@9c for white.

ONIONS—Are plenty with sales at $3@4 per bbl.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—Dealers report a fair trade demand without any change in prices; the rates are: Hams new at 14c; shoulders 9½@10¾c per lb. Breakfast bacon 14c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues $7 per dozen; short rib sides are quoted at 12c; clear sides 12½c. Mess pork $21 per barrel; lard—leaf in tierces at 14¼@15c; buckets do 15½c; in 3 lb caddies 17¼c; in 5 lb do 17½c; in 3 lb pails do 17¾c; in 5 lb pails do 17½c; in 6 lb do 17c; ham sausage 10c per lb.

POTATOES—The demand has been fair and sales more regular; we quote peach blows by the car load at 80@85c; in a jobbing way at the usual advance.

POULTRY—The receipts are increasing; the tendency is to lower prices; dressed chickens at 12@13c per lb; turkeys at 13@14c.

SEEDS—Clover nominal at $6@6 50; timothy $3; flax—the market is bare.

TALLOW—Sales country rendered at 7¼c; city 8¼c per lb.

RAGS—Are quiet at 2½@3c per lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, January 28, 1875.

REMARKS—The crude oil market continued strong and prices yesterday showed an advance since our last report of 1¼@2¼c per barrel, and in some cases a more marked gain. Refined is quiet and unchanged.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at $1 17¼; Union do $1 20; Pennsylvania do $1 12½; immediate shipment $1 30@1 35.

Sales as follows are reported from

PARKER'S:

1,000 bbls	United at wells			$1 15
2,000 do	do	do		1 16¼
2,000 do	do	do		1 18¾
2,000 do	do	do		1 20
2,000 do	Penn'a	do		1 12½
8,000 do	immediate at wells			1 30@1 35

REFINED.

The market for refined continues rather inactive and prices are naturally unchanged; we quote at 9¾@9¾c for standard white on the cars at works.

NEW YORK.

Refined is quoted at 11⅞@12c for prompt delivery.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined is quoted at 12c for spot.

BALTIMORE.

Refined for prompt delivery is quoted at 12c.

OIL BARRELS

Are weak and prices are nominal; we quote at $1 30@1 35 for city; $1 20@1 25 for country.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, January 27.—The Courier says: The market advanced rapidly during the day on United, from $1 15@1 20, but at the close there were sellers at $1 18¾ with $1 17½ bid, although the extreme advance was hardly warranted by outside news, although there is a firm tanking demand liable to excitement at almost any time.

Sales as follows are reported from

UPPER ROAD.

1,000 bbls	spot		$1 38¾
500 do	do		1 40
600 do	do		1 37½

LOWER ROAD.

12 cars		$1 27½
6 cars		1 30

OIL CITY.

1,000 do	do		1 35
1,000 do	do		1 32½

RIVER DISTRICT.

1,000 bbls	United at wells			1 15
2,000 do	do	do		1 16½
2,000 do	do	do		1 18¾
2,000 do	do	do		1 20
2,000 do	Penn'a.	transportation		1 12½
8,000 do	immediate shipment			1 30@1 35

NEW YORK, January 27.—Closing of the 26th: Petroleum remains very dull, exporters scarcely operating, and business from other sources unimportant; prices nominal, refiners in most instances declining to sell at quoted prices; crude in bulk, sales of 1,200 bbls at 6¾c; quoted at 6¼@6¾c; refined at 11⅞@12c; cases 17c for shipment; city naphtha 9¼c; Philadelphia delivery; refined quoted at 11⅞c.

TITUSVILLE, January 27.—Market firm and quiet at $1 37½@1 40.

OIL CITY, January 27.—The market is quiet at $1 30.

ROUSEVILLE, January 27.—Market quiet and steady; held at $1 25@1 27½.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 27.—Market quoted at $1 20.

TIDIOUTE, January 27.—The market firm at $1 05@1 07½.

PARKER'S LANDING, January 27.—Market quiet and not opened fully; United $1 17½ bid; Union $1 20; immediate shipment $1 32½@1 35.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.—Market quiet; S. W. 12c; crude 6c; cases 16½c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1875.

CATTLE.

The market contained an ample supply, in fact the run exceeded the previous week by some twenty-five cars. The greater portion of it was common stock and prices on this class closed fully a quarter less than last week. This can be accounted for by the absence of country buyers who generally take this kind of cattle, and as the cattle had to be sold to go to the main markets, large prices could not be obtained for them. For some time the Lancaster and Chester county buyers, who purchase light cattle for winter feeding, will not be in the market and we will be compelled to depend on the Philadelphia and New York buyers. Should the run of common cattle continue as heavy as it has been we do not look for an advance on this week's prices. We would therefore advise shippers to buy this common stock lower or base their purchases on the quotations we give them this week which are as follows:

PRICES.

Choice 1,400 lbs	6 50	@6 75
Choice 1,300 lbs	6 25	@6 37
Choice 1,200 lbs	5 75	@6 00
Choice 1,100 lbs	5 00	@5 50
Choice 1,000 lbs	4 50	@4 75
Common 800 to 1,000 lbs	3 50	@4 50

A few extra 1,500 lbs cattle were sold at $7 25.

SHEEP.

There was a heavy run of sheep, which made the market a little dull, but did not result in any change in prices. Good fat sheep are bringing fair prices and the prospect is that they will remain firm.

The following are our quotations:

PRICES.

Best 100 to 110 lbs	$6 25@6 50
Good 90 to 95 lbs	5 50@6 00
Fair 80 to 85 lbs	5 00@5 50
Fair 70 to 75 lbs	4 00@4 25

HOGS.

There was a fair supply of hogs on the market. Trade opened up fair on Monday. Philadelphia buyers have not taken their usual quantity an account of shipments from Baltimore to Philadelphia, which have continued this week and made trade in that class of hogs in our market rather slow. Yorkers have been buying only euough to supply their wants. There are a good many Philadelphia hogs still in the pens but not a great many Yorkers. The prices on the best hogs are lower than last week's, while Yorkers here sold at a slight advance.

The rates may be set down as follows:

PRICES.

Philadelphia	$7 25@7 40
Yorkers	6 40@6 56
Common	6 25

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1875.

CATTLE.

The offerings were small, being less than the previous week; notwithstanding this fact there was no improvement in prices; it was even doubtful if prices, taken as a whole, were as good as last week; drovers and others complain of a hard market and from all we could learn they did not complain without cause; holders of common grades were anxious to sell even at a slight decline, and taken as a whole the market was one of the most unsatisfactory we have had for some time. The complaint was general and not confined to one class; for the finer grades there was a fair trade demand—nothing, however, to boast of; butchers are not happy; they contend that they have made no money for some time.

The rates for the various kinds are as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 1,300 to 1,400 lbs steers, fine and smooth	$7 00@7 25
Prime 1,200 to 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth	6 50@6 75
Medium to good	5 50@6 00
Mixed stocks	3 50@5 00
Bulls	3 50@4 50

Among the offerings were several droves that were driven in from the adjoining counties.

SHEEP.

The supply on sale was a limited one, showing a large falling off as compared with last week; the market was nevertheless a dull one and stock was hard to dispose of; at the close a good many sheep remained unsold; prices as compared with last week exhibited no particular change; the general impression is that good sheep have touched their lowest point.

The following are the rates for the various kinds:

PRICES.

Prime to extra	$6 00@6 50
Medium to good	5 00@5 50
Common, per head	2 00@2 50

HOGS.

The offerings for this market were large exceeding some 500 head over last week; they were mostly in the hands of regular dealer and sales were made in a retail way at various prices. Prime $7 25@7 50 per cwt gross; common to fair $6 50@7 00 per cwt.

VEAL CALVES.

The market remains much the same as it has been for some time past; good calves are scarce and wanted, while scalawags are dull: the former may be quoted at 6½@7c, and the latter at 5@5½c.

FRESH COWS.

There is a very good demand for good milkers and but few offering; quotable at $60@65. Springers $45@55, and strippers $20@30, as to quality.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Cotton steady at 15⅝@15¾c; futures closed steady; sales 27,400 bales; January 15 5-16c; February 15 5-32@15 3-16c; March 15 7-16@15 15-32c; April 15¾@15 25-32c; May 16 1-16@16 3-32c; June 16-13 32@16 7-16c; July 16 11-16c; August 16⅞@16 29-32. Flour in moderate demand; receipts 7,000 bbls; superfine western and State $3 85@4 25; common to good $4 80@5 20; good to choice $4 85@5 35; white wheat, extra $5 35@6; extra Ohio $4 70@6 50; St. Louis $4 85@8. Rye flour firm at $4 25@4 65. Wheat easier; receipts 10,000 bush; No. 1 spring $1 18@1 22; No. 3 do $1 07@1 09; No. 2 Chicago $1 09@1 12; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 13¼@1 15 Rye quiet at 94@96c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn fair; demand unchanged; receipts 79,000 bushels. Oats quiet; receipts 10,000 bushels; mixed western at 67@70c; white do at 67@70c. Hay steady. Coffee firm at 18½@20¾c. Sugar dull at 8@8¾c. Molasses—N. O. dull at 60@65c. Rice dull and unchanged. Turpentine firm at 38c. Petroleum firmer; refined 12¾c; crude 6¾c. Eggs firm at 28@30c. Pork lower; new $19 40. Beef quiet. Cutmeats quiet; middles dull; long clear 10c; short clear 10½@10⅝. Lard firm at 13@13 13-16c. Butter heavy; western 16@30c. Cheese firm at 8@16c. Whisky dull at 97c. Cloverseed in fair demand at 11c.

DRY GOODS.

There was a fairly active package movement in cotton goods, prints, ginghams and Kentucky jeans. Cottons goods firm. Brown sheetings active. Medium grade bleached shirtings in improved request at steady rates. Rolled jacconets more active and in short supply. Medium sideband prints and shirtings doing fairly. Allen's prints opened at 8½c and pinks at 9c. Low grade Kentucky jeans active and advancing.

WOOL.

BOSTON, January 27.—The demand continues ratner limited, manufacturers purchasing only in lots as wanted. Owing to the scarcity of water, the demand from manufacturers is not very urgent, but holders are firm and not disposed to press sales unless full current prices are obtained. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are held at 54@57c, including all grades from medium to XX; Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces 49½@52½c; combing and delaine fleeces in active demand, but supplies are nearly exhausted. Prices range at 57@65c. Superfine and X pulled wool in fair demand; prices range at 40@55c.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, January 27.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and dull; No. 1 spring at 90c; No. 2 do at 88c cash; 88⅝c seller February; 89⅜c seller March; No. 3 82½c; rejected 76½c. Corn—demand fair and market firm; No. 2 mixed 64¼c cash; 65¼c seller March; 71⅜@71⅝c seller May; 61c for rejected. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 52¼@52¼c cash; 52¾@52¾c seller May. Rye dull and nominal. Barley is dull and nominal. Dressed hogs dull at $7@7 15 for light. Pork active at $18 cash or seller February; $18 25 bid for seller March. Lard is steady and in moderate demand at $13 25 cash and seller February; $13 50 seller March. Bulkmeats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 6½@6¼c; short rib middles 9¼c; short clear 9¾c all loose. spot. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 94c. On call board in the afternoon grain quiet and unchanged. Pork firm at $18 02½ seller February. Lard strong at $13 27½ bid for seller February.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27—Flour—limited local demand; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota $4 62½@5 75; Indiana and Ohio $5 25@6; high grades $6 25@7 25. Rye at 92c. Wheat steady; red $1 20@1 21; amber $1 23. Corn dull; yellow 79@80c; mixed western 81@81½c. Oats quiet; white 67c; mixed 66c. Provisions unchanged. Pork at $19 50. Lard 12½@14c. Hams 18@22c; sides smoked 11½@12¼c; salted do 9¾@10¼c. Dressed hogs steady at 7¾@8¾c. Whisky quiet; western iron bound at 98c. Cloverseed—prime 10¾@11¼c. Petroleum nominal. Butter very quiet; New York and Bradford county choice 38@40c; western extras 30@31c. Cheese firm and unchanged. Eggs firm; western 29@31c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, January 27.—Cotton steady at 14¾c. Flour active at $4 85@5 10. Corn quiet at 68@69c. Wheat quiet at $1 05@1 10. Oats steady at 60@63c. Rye steady at $1 10@1 11. Barley dull and unchanged. Oils unchanged. Eggs, butter and cheese firm and unchanged. Pork dull and nominal at $18 50@18 75. Lard dull and nominal; steam $13 30@13 37½; kettle 14c. Bulkmeats firm; some sales lower; shoulders 9¾@9¾c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Greenmeats easier; shoulders sold at 8¾@8¾; sides held at 9@9¼c. Whisky firm at 94c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, January 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull; western mixed 78½c. Oats dull; white western 66@67c; mixed 64c. Rye dull at 98@$1 05. Provisions quiet. Pork nominally at $19 50@20. Bulkmeats—shoulders 7c; clear rib 9¾c. Bacon dull; buyers favor; shoulders 8½@8¼c; clear rib 11¼@11¾c; hams 14@14½c. Lard dull and weak at 13½@14¼c. Coffee strong and in good demand at 18@20c. Hay quiet; Maryland and Pennsylvania $18@20. Petroleum qu